

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

1502

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1974

Established 1887

In Reform by Military

uster of Selassie Seen in 2 Weeks

By David B. Ottaway

SABABA, Sept. 3 (WP).—The Ethiopian military is under pressure to depose Emperor Haile Selassie and is expected to take action against the 82-year-old monarch within the next two weeks.

Major pressure now is coming from students, who are reorganizing a demonstration against the Emperor and timed for the opening of the university here Sept. 16, day that the military is almost certain to depose Selassie before then in an effort to abort the demonstration and avert a clash with civilians that could rebound against them.

Yesterday, students joined by beggars marched through the streets of Addis Ababa crying "Haile Selassie, thief, thief" and "Hang him, hang him now."

The spontaneous protest was touched off by posters that appeared on Haile Selassie Boulevard, showing the Emperor feeding his palace dogs pieces of meat taken from a silver tray. Next to this picture was another depicting two starving victims of the drought in Ethiopia's northern Wollo Province.

The picture was reportedly taken from the West German magazine Stern, which has run numerous stories on the drought.

Funeral Songs

The demonstrators paraded down to the National (Jubilee) Palace, where they burned pictures of the Emperor while chanting funeral songs. The Imperial Bodyguard quickly closed the palace gates and then stood by to watch the chanting crowd.

For perhaps the first time in the half-century reign of Haile Selassie, no effort was made by the bodyguard or the police to stop the three-hour demonstration.

But last night, the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, the group leading the military reform movement and now effectively ruling the country, banned all further demonstrations "for the sake of public security."

"The Coordinating Committee's aim is to bring about a peaceful transition," the military said.

Riot police appeared in force today in the main streets of Addis Ababa, but all was quiet, the Associated Press reported. The police patrolled around the main campus of Haile Selassie University.

After deposing the Emperor, the military is also expected to suspend the constitution and declare military rule, at least for a time. It seems increasingly likely now that it will also abolish the monarchy, although the issue is understood to be a subject of ongoing debate.

Expensive Birthday

In the last few days, the military has been stepping up its public attacks on the Emperor. Among its accusations is the charge that he spent \$350,000 on his 82nd birthday while ignoring the drought that was killing hundreds of thousands of his people.

In a long attack on the Emperor and monarchy Saturday, the military said that "this kind of leader, who has made the country a client of foreign aid and has taken a portion of this and deposited it in foreign banks while telling the people he loves them, is a curse on the country."

"That he is a curse will be known shortly and we don't think the end will be favorable for such a leader," the statement said.

Yesterday, the Emperor attended a morning mass at the Church of the Holy Savior under extremely heavy guard. He was only lightly applauded when he left the church in his black limousine. The military is now keeping the Emperor under close watch at all times.

Meanwhile, there is a battle of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Belgian farmers protesting in front of Common Market Building in Brussels yesterday.

Denktash Says Partition Is Agreed

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Rauf Denktash, the head of the Turkish Cypriot administration here, said today that Greece and the Greek Cypriot government have privately conceded that the island will be formally divided into Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot geographical zones.

Mr. Denktash said that the Greek concession had been made in the last week during contacts between Greece and Turkey and between the two Cypriot administrations. The formal partitioning of the island has been Turkey's principal demand since its army invaded Cyprus on July 30. The Turkish insistence on partition has been the major obstacle to a political solution of the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Denktash's remarks today appeared to be the first firm indication that tangible progress was being made toward a political settlement.

In his office here, Mr. Denktash said he thought new negotiations could begin within two or three weeks. He said that the talks would probably take place in "a Swiss city," with the two Cypriot sides, Greece, Turkey and Britain as participants. The five delegations participated in two unsuccessful negotiating sessions.

Papandreou Forms a Party, Calls for Government Purge

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Andreas Papandreou, former minister of economic cooperation, today announced the formation of a Socialist party, but said that elections could not be held before the government purged the state machinery and the army and punished those responsible for the military dictatorship that fell in July after a seven-year reign.

Speaking at a news conference in which he announced the formation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PSM), Mr. Papandreou said: "Elections today, while the state machinery is filled with junta elements, will not have any meaning."

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister George Mavros said earlier that the punishment of those responsible for the dictatorship would be the duty of an elected government.

Mr. Papandreou said that his party will begin organizational activity next week.

Mr. Papandreou returned to Greece last month after self-imposed exile in Canada following his release from prison in January, 1968. He had been imprisoned by the junta for alleged anti-Greek activity. He was a minister in the Center Union government headed by his father, George Papandreou, in 1963 and in 1964.

In announcing his Socialist movement today, Mr. Papandreou said that the revival of old parties was "both impermissible and unacceptable."

Mr. Papandreou, a long-time opponent of NATO, called for Greece's withdrawal from the political branch of the North Atlantic alliance, from associated status with the European Economic Community and from "all political and economic alliances which undermine our nation's independence."

Mr. Papandreou said that Greece's association with the EEC had only offered cheap Greek labor to European countries.

"During the years of association with the EEC, our villages withered, our labor was exported and we became the blacks of the Mediterranean," he said.

"Norway is better off by staying away from the Common Market," he added.

In July and August, in Geneva, Britain, Greece and Turkey are co-guarantors of the 1960 Cyprus independence agreement.

Asked where the talks would take place, Mr. Denktash, the Vice-President of Cyprus, said, "I have nothing against Geneva."

Mr. Denktash declined to name the Greek officials who, he said, had acknowledged to him and to officials in Turkey that Cyprus would be partitioned. He said the Greek leaders were reluctant to announce the concession because the partition proposal was the target of considerable opposition by Greeks and Greek Cypriots.

Ethnic Greeks make up more than 80 per cent of the Cypriot population of about 640,000. About 40 per cent of the island is controlled by the Turkish Army.

The Greek Cypriot administration of the island's President, Cliftos Christou, is known to be studying a plan for a federated state with two separate, autonomous sections, Mr. Cliftou said recently that he had "an open mind" on all possible solutions to the crisis, including partition.

The position of Greece and the Greek Cypriot government has been that the Turkish Army would have to retreat from its present lines on the island before any negotiations could begin.

Mr. Denktash said today that

no concessions were made to Greece in return for its acknowledgment that the island would be formally divided. The Turkish position has been that all other issues would be negotiable once the Turkish Cypriot leader said that this policy had not changed.

"Realities Recognized"

Discussing what he called a new Greek attitude on partition, Mr. Denktash said: "People who come and go between us confirm that the realities are recognized... There is a realization that a geographical base—a federated system based on two regions—is the answer."

The Greek and Greek Cypriot leadership was "reasonably accommodated mentally" to settlement on these terms. Acceptance of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Farm Ministers Divided On EEC Price Increase

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (IHT).—European Economic Community agriculture ministers, meeting in a private emergency session, split today over whether to grant an interim price increase to the nine nations' farmers.

The ministers haggled for four hours before they could produce a final four-paragraph communiqué. The statement committed the ministers to a two-day meeting beginning Sept. 17, during which they hope to agree on financial and technical measures that will appease the growing impatience among the community's farmers about the effects of inflation on their earnings.

The ministers accepted the principle that farmers should be given a boost to their incomes, but they failed completely to agree on how much the farmers should receive, for what products and from what date the extra money should be given. The Irish, Dutch and French were in favor of a 4 per cent increase. The Germans and Danes were against it. Britain and Italy remained equivocal, although both accepted that there would have to be some price rises.

At issue was a proposal by the Common Market Executive Commission for an interim 4 per cent increase, effective Oct. 1, in the support prices paid for most farm products.

Demonstration

The ministers were reminded of farmers' hostility by a small demonstration of Belgian farmers outside the Council of Ministers' building here, but the demonstrators were easily outnumbered by squads of Belgian riot police deployed in nearby streets.

A small gathering of farmers was broken up earlier in the day by the police, who destroyed the banners the farmers were displaying. The incident passed

quickly and no arrests were made. There seemed to be more anger and dispute at the meeting than anything mustered by the farmers themselves. The Dutch Agriculture Minister, Alfons van de Stee, told his colleagues that a failure today to agree to a 4 per cent increase in farm support prices would mean that farmers would be satisfied two weeks later only by an EEC agreement to give them considerably more.

However, Fred Paret, the British Agriculture Minister, said that it would be "unrealistic" to agree at this late stage in the year to the kind of all-round price increases the farmers are demanding. He noted that harvests are now being gathered and there has been considerable forward selling on the farmers' part.

The final communiqué accepted the "gravity" of the situation in EEC agriculture—a situation

which, it said, had deteriorated considerably in recent months.

The ministers clearly hope that such a sympathetic statement will appease farmers until the community can come up with a complete package later in the month. Few ministers, even those who opposed the EEC Executive Commission's 4 per cent proposal, were optimistic that farmers could be bought off by such sentiments. But after a hard day of maneuvering among themselves in preparation for the next ministerial meeting, this was the best that the EEC ministers could produce.

Normally, farm support prices are set once annually, in April. Common Market Agriculture Commissioner Pierre Lardinois, who wrote the proposal, said the interim increase, if approved, would be "exceptional" and denied that it would have substantial impact on consumer prices.

To Discuss Political Unity

Schmidt Sees Summit Of EEC States in 1974

From Wire, U.S. Press

BONN, Sept. 3.—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that he was certain there would be some form of meeting of all Common Market leaders before the end of the year.

On his return from talks in Paris last night with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Schmidt told newsmen that neither the French President alone nor the French and West German leaders together could decide on a European Economic Community summit.

He added: "I am certain that there will be a meeting of all [Common Market members] in

one form or another. But I wouldn't like to use the term summit conference. It always sounds a little like climbing Mount Blanc."

Mr. Schmidt's four-and-a-half-hour talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing—his third meeting with the French President in three months—appear to have resulted in agreement on moves toward West European political union.

Talk Topics

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said that the talks had centered on the European community, the world economy and the impact of increased oil prices on industrial countries.

Mr. Gruenewald described the meeting as cordial, but he refused to disclose details, saying both sides had agreed on the confidential nature of the talks.

Mr. Schmidt last night said that the talks had been excellent, a description taken as an indication that he and the French leader had agreed on initial moves to push the nine members of the Common Market toward their declared goal of political union by 1980.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who last week called for a Common Market summit conference on European unity, is understood to have drawn up a list of general principles on the course that the community should take.

The Paris talks, announced only a day after Mr. Schmidt pledged \$2 billion for Italy's economy, came against a background of raging inflation and deepening gloom over business and employment prospects in the next 12 months.

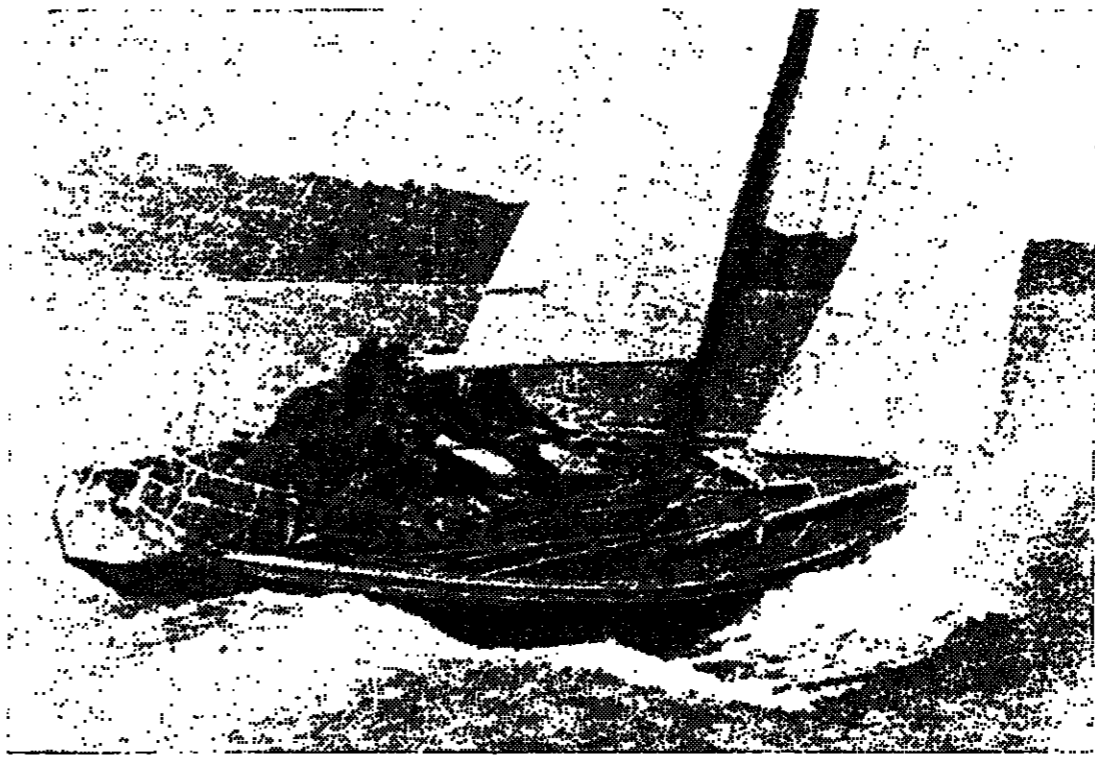
German sources in Paris said that Mr. Schmidt was especially anxious to know what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had in mind when he told a French television audience last week of new initiatives he intended to take in the Common Market.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt believe that one of the keys to closer political cooperation is greater collaboration on the economic front to fight inflation. This implies more harmonization of economic policies.

Both men have also stressed the perils faced by the Continent if Europeans do not tackle their problems together.

French sources pointed to one new element of French thinking that could help to promote closer cooperation. This is the softening of traditional French hostility to the ceding of some sovereign powers to supranational institutions.

In a speech made in Copenhagen on Aug. 1, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac served (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Recent photo of the yacht Morning Cloud which capsized in the English Channel.

Godson Drowned, Crewman Missing

Heath's Yacht Is Lost in Storm in Channel

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The racing yacht of former Prime Minister Edward Heath was wrecked off the south coast of England last night in violent storms that devastated shipping in the English Channel.

By midday, searchers had recovered the body of one missing crewman, identified by the police as Mr. Heath's 23-year-old godson, Christopher Chadd. Another crew member was missing and presumed drowned. The five other members of the seven-man crew were hauled ashore at Brighton after drifting for eight hours on a life raft. Mr. Heath himself was not aboard.

The yacht, a 45-foot sloop named Morning Cloud, capsized in a Force-10 gale late last night before the crew could send out an SOS or set off emergency flares.

The Dorset coast in southwest England was littered with the debris of craft swept ashore. Hundreds of trees and chimneys were blown down by winds reaching 80 miles an hour. At Plymouth, in Devon, heavy damage was done to the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club and five pleasure craft were destroyed.

Dozens of small boats capsized or were damaged in the Thames Estuary of southeast England. Rescue services answered hundreds of calls in the west of Scotland.

A pilot was washed overboard and drowned while trying to board

an 11,500-ton ferry in distress off the Cornish coast. The vessel was towed to Falmouth with a smashed steering gear.

Mr. Heath, leader of the Conservative party, visited his godson's survivors in a hospital and reported later that the Morning Cloud was hit by "two very large, possibly freak waves."

The first wave swept two men overboard, he said. "One man's lifeline appears to have been cut, probably against the side of the ship, and they were not able to bring him back on board," he said.

The second wave "turned the boat almost completely over and my godson, who was making his way to the cockpit, was swept overboard," Mr. Heath said. The crew then took to the life raft.

The crew was not Morning Cloud's regular racing team but yachtsmen friends who volunteered to sail the yacht from Burnham-on-Sea, Essex, to the Isle of Wight, where Mr. Heath was due to race this weekend. He completed last week at Burnham, skipping the craft to two victories in his class.

Morning Cloud, built specially for Mr. Heath at a cost of \$45,000 was launched in April last year. His previous yacht, also called Morning Cloud but renamed after he sold it in 1970, was also wrecked at its moorings in Jersey in last night's gales. Mr. Heath's craft was fully insured.

Mr. Heath said that when the yacht left Essex the weather was "all right." It grew rough off the Kent coast, he said, but then eased, and the crew decided to go on.

But coastguard officials said the yacht never should have been at sea in the bad weather.

"They were crazy to have been out there last night," one official said. "The forecast should have been enough to make them turn back or not to go out in the first place." The yacht had a radio.

Meanwhile, ferry services across the Channel to France were severely disrupted and all scheduled Hovercraft sailings were canceled.

French Seek 15 Missing

BREST, France, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—An air and sea search was under way off Normandy and Brittany today for two medium-size yachts and some smaller craft caught in the 50-mph. gales that have been lashing the northern French and southern English coasts.

It was not known exactly how many people were aboard the vessels—some of which have been overdue since Sunday. But on the basis of queries from anxious relatives and friends, it was feared that about 15 people were missing. Five of them were in the 25-foot yacht Ourane, missing off the Normandy coast.

PLO Denies It Seeks U.S. Talks

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Palestinian Liberation Organization does not trust the United States and has no plans to begin a dialogue with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, a member of the PLO executive committee said today.

Abdul Mazer said at a meeting of Arab foreign ministers here that such talks remain impossible because the United States still is too pro-Israel.

Mr. Mazer said a Palestinian in Cairo, who was the source of reports that the PLO was seeking a meeting with Mr. Kissinger during his Middle East trip next month, "is not authorized to talk for the PLO or anybody else."



Andreas Papandreou speaking at meeting in Athens where he announced formation of a new Socialist movement.

I and Aides

uss Economy

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—President Ford today held a round of talks with his economic advisers.

They met in the morning at the White House, with Mr. Ford and his economic counselor, a Rush; Alan Greenspan, chief of the Council of Economic Advisers, and William P. Miller, who is in charge of the Sept. 27-28 "summit" conference here. President Ford, who will preside at the White House meeting of the Sept. 27-28 summit, set aside time for a meeting today with an ad hoc group of economic

Bissau Is Unperturbed

Portuguese Troops Leaving Guinea

By Thomas A. Johnson

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The departure of the 33,000 Portuguese troops here has begun as formal recognition of this territory's independence nears.

Thousands of soldiers from scores of bases in the interior of the territory clog the barn-like structures of the airport,

where jet passenger planes are making continual four-hour runs to Lisbon.

Ships sit in Bissau's harbor or anchor offshore, waiting for the tons of military equipment that will be shipped out.

While there is bustling activity, the Portuguese departure from the smallest and poorest of the country's African possessions goes on without any outward displays—from either the Portuguese

or the blacks—of great joy or bitterness, victory or defeat.

"We are leaving because it is time to be leaving," said a soldier. "We do not feel defeated, none of us. It is simply time to leave."

The departure started last Tuesday, the day after the agreement was signed in Algiers to grant formal independence next Tuesday. It cannot be determined how many troops have already left. Eight passenger aircraft are shuttling them and two troop transport ships capable of carrying almost 5,000 men are in the harbor.

The Portuguese have agreed to remove all the troops by Oct. 30, but sources here say that they could complete the evacuation by mid-September.

Although rebel soldiers are not in evidence here, Africans wearing shirts and dresses decorated with the independence movement's slogans and pictures of its founder are often seen on the streets and in the markets mixing with Portuguese soldiers. The soldiers now thronging the city are usually in camouflage uniforms and often can be seen purchasing souvenirs, suitcases, bottles of whisky and ice-cream cones.

A young officer commented: "I am glad to be leaving, of course, but I would like to visit within a few years. Many of us have much respect for the guerrilla leadership and we expect that they will succeed."

Two African workmen on the waterfront shrugged and simply smiled politely when asked about the Portuguese withdrawal. One suggested that despite the 13 years of guerrilla war, things just moved too quickly at the end to keep up with them.

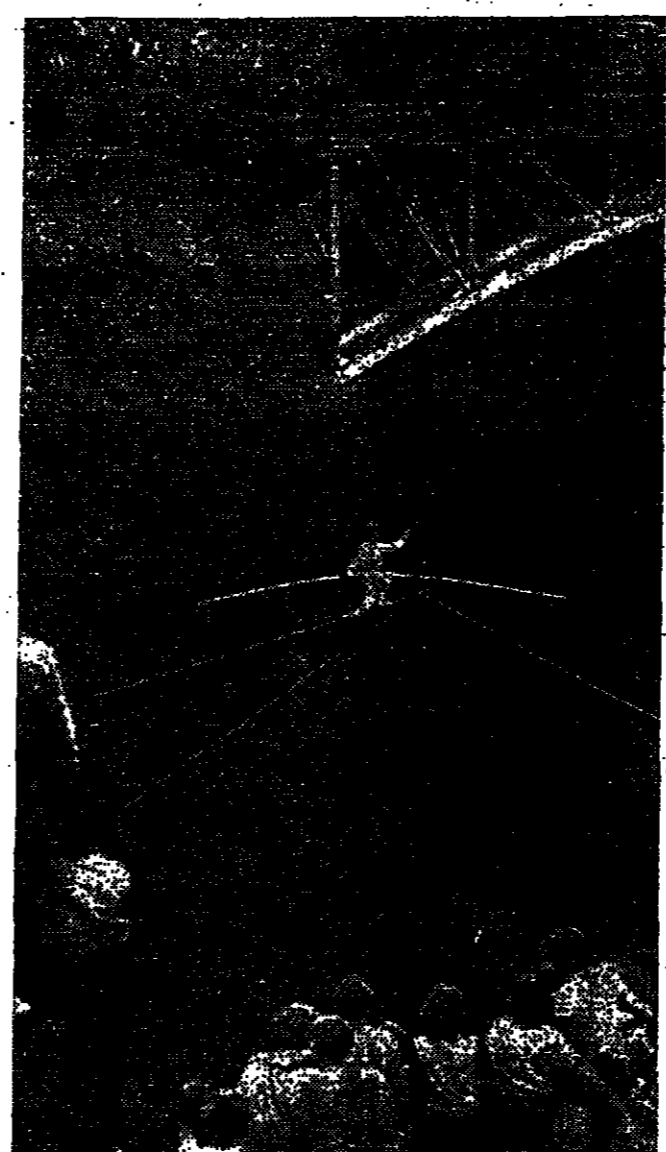
Bissau, the principal city, has a population of 25,000. It has a small downtown region and sprawling African suburbs of adobe houses and thatched-roof huts made of mud. It is a bustling hot.

Slogans in support of the independence movement have been pasted on hotel walls, fences and public buildings.

But so far, the guerrillas have not come into the city in force. Guerrilla sources say that the independence party will move into Bissau between now and Tuesday. Only a token force of its officials working across the street from the Portuguese governor's palace are now in town.

Recent visitors to guerrilla bases in the swamps of the northern frontier and Senegal were told that the camps would be phased out within weeks.

Travel within the territory is still a difficult and dangerous undertaking. Roads used by the Portuguese had been heavily mined by the guerrillas and the Portuguese had mined roads and trails used by the guerrillas.



THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW—French acrobat Philippe Petit kneels as he reaches midpoint in his walk across Great Falls Gorge, 90 feet above the Passaic River at Paterson, N.J., on Monday. A large Labor Day crowd saw him calmly walk the 300-foot-long wire in just over 8 1/2 minutes. Last month he walked a wire stretched between the New York Trade Center Towers, a quarter mile above street level.

Israeli Units Hunt Infiltrators After Patrol Kills 2 in Clash

TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Israeli Army units conducted stepped-up patrols along the Lebanese frontier today, searching for the remnants of an Arab guerrilla squad that tried to infiltrate last night, military sources said.

They said that a motorized patrol probably crossed the frontier during its search, penetrating a few yards into Lebanese territory, but it returned without incident.

An army patrol killed two members of the guerrilla band after they crossed Israel's new security fence between the frontier villages

of Naam and Hanita, the military command said. The extended patrolling of the area was ordered to find out if any more guerrillas had been killed in the exchange of fire, the sources said.

Reports from Beirut said that one of the patrols penetrated more than half a mile into Lebanon during the morning and retreated in the face of Lebanese Army artillery fire.

"It was in connection with the guerrilla incident last night—a search patrol," an Israeli military source said of the reported incursion.

"If they did cross the frontier, it was only a matter of meters, not a kilometer. Ten meters, 100 meters, it doesn't make any difference, because they didn't cross with the intention of going into Lebanon."

The sources also conceded that Israeli artillery units may have opened up on targets following the incursion, but they denied reports from Beirut that any barracks were directed at Lebanese Army units.

"These things happen from time to time, but they're directed at suspected guerrilla concentrations," a source said of the Israeli fire.

The sources said that the two slain guerrillas carried explosives and a list containing the names of 20 fellow guerrillas held in Israeli jails, an indication that they planned to take civilian hostages and demand the release of their comrades.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, state attorney Gabriel Bach filed formal charges against Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, accusing the prelate of smuggling arms from Lebanon to guerrillas in Israel on three separate occasions.

The charges said that the 59-year-old archbishop began working for the guerrillas in April after meeting with two Palestinian leaders in Beirut. The two leaders were identified as Abu Jihad, an assistant to el-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat, and the Black September organization, and Abu Firas, a director of Fatah activities on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The charges said weapons and explosives carried in his limousine from Beirut to Jerusalem in April reached the guerrillas and were used in attacks in the Jerusalem area.

Two other arms shipments by the archbishop in May and July never got into guerrilla hands, the charge sheet said.

Archbishop Capucci was formally arrested Aug. 18. The charge sheet did not say whether or when he would be tried. Greek Catholic officials have been trying to secure his deportation from Israel without trial.

The prelate has been spiritual leader to between 4,000 and 5,000 Greek Catholics in Jerusalem and the surrounding region since 1965. The Greek Catholic Church is part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and recognizes the authority of the Pope.

7 Hurt in Czech Pileup
PRAGUE, Sept. 3 (AP).—Fragrant today reported a chain collision of 32 autos in Czechoslovakia Sunday. Seven persons were injured.

Reluctant on Formal Request

India Said to Privately Urge U.S. to Offer Emergency Food

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Indian officials reportedly are privately asking the United States for emergency shipments of food.

Although a series of requests has been made in New Delhi and Washington, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, by all accounts, has been reluctant to ask formally for a food deal or a "soft" loan from the United States. Instead, Indian officials are urging the United States to offer help to India.

The delicacy of the current talks has stirred confusion among Indian officials because the New Delhi government has privately asked for help but, at the same time, has publicly denied doing so. It is known, however, that the Indian Embassy in Washington has asked the United States for a million tons of food on concessional terms.

The U.S. Embassy here has told the State Department in recent weeks that the food situation in India, a nation of 800 million, has become "desperate." The embassy said that widespread hunger and even famine threatened the nation. The key reasons for the food crisis here are a poor monsoon season, expected to seriously damage the autumn crop, and the fourfold increase in oil prices by Arab countries, which has led to critical shortages of fertilizer.

On Cost Cited
"With oil at a decent price, India would have enough fertilizer and it would not have been in this critical situation," an agricultural expert said yesterday.

Last autumn's crop totaled 67 million tons of food grains. This autumn's crop is expected to total 60 to 64 million tons. In the year, India's population has increased by 13 million.

Some experts predict that overall production in the 1974-75 agricultural year, ending next June, is likely to reach 108 million tons, or 10 million tons below the government's target.

India's decision to turn to the United States for concessional food touches raw nerves here. The government has been reluctant to ask for help because it would revive the specter of India leaning on the United States after having proclaimed self-reliance as a fundamental and realistic goal.

Both Indian and U.S. sources say that Indian government officials have been hoping that the United States would offer help without Mrs. Gandhi's making a plea to Washington. Relations between India and the United States have been strained in recent years, although U.S. officials here say that the links are now normal.

Because of India's food crisis, Mrs. Gandhi has explored the possibility of a deal with the European Economic Community, and has accepted food assistance from Britain and Canada. India also will distribute this year the bulk of two million tons of wheat sent last year by the Soviet Union as a loan.

Last year, India purchased at commercial rates about 4.7 million tons of wheat.

Herbert Seuss

U.S., E. Germany May Sign Pact On Ties Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—An East German delegation arrived here last night to complete arrangements for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

A formal signing ceremony is tentatively scheduled for 11 a.m. tomorrow at the State Department.

U.S. officials and the East German delegation, headed by Herbert Seuss, today checked the technical documents that encompass the agreement. A spokesman for the delegation remarked that the "dates in the documents will have to be changed."

This was a reference to the postponement of the signing last month after the United States protested the harassment by East Germany of West Germans traveling on the access routes to West Berlin.

U.S. officials declined to speculate on when President Ford will nominate an ambassador to East Germany. There has been speculation that the post would go to John Sherman Cooper, former Republican senator from Kentucky, who has been chosen to head the U.S. mission in East Germany when it is established.

ton tons of food from Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia. This year, it has bought about two million tons commercially, mostly from the United States and Argentina.

Current prices for wheat are fairly high: \$180 to \$190 a ton.

Grants Loan
A concessional food sale from the United States would be in the form of a free grant or a "soft" loan, to be repaid over 30 years or by another type of payment on easy terms.

Although Washington probably would send some concessional food to India, U.S. officials here have insisted that there was no possibility that the United States would pour grain into this impoverished nation as it did in the 1950s and 1960s. The world food shortage, coupled with U.S. production problems, would rule out any long-term food aid to India.

U.S. assistance to India totaled \$10 billion from 1950 to 1971, the largest amount of aid given to any country. The aid included 50 million tons of emergency food, largely sent in the 1960s to avert famine. Many Indians now assert that the aid was patronizing.

Americans say that, in retrospect, the influx of U.S. aid often failed to heed India's sensitivities, but that the assistance averted off mass starvation, especially in northeast India.

The Price of Pasta Embroidered All of Italy in a New Crisis

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 3 (NYT).—A scarcity of pasta, caused by government attempts at controlling the price of the national staple food, is angering housewives throughout Italy just as many families have returned from their vacations and are bracing themselves for what threatens to be a difficult autumn and winter.

Spaghetti, macaroni, vermicelli and all the other pasta varieties have disappeared from supermarket shelves. Some neighborhood grocers will sell a couple of pounds to customers—and the counter and often at fancy prices.

Hoarding, speculation and black-market deals flourish. Government ministers and their advisers in Rome are holding endless meetings on the issue and provincial authorities are getting frequent and contradictory instructions on how to handle the pasta crisis.

At the same time, the country, already apprehensive after a recent series of troubles, is being warned by its newspapers that the current spaghetti emergency may herald a host of other shortages in the months to come—higher inflation, growing unemployment and civil disorder.

Bread riots occurred in Naples earlier this year when bakers stopped supplies for a few days in a squabble over price ceilings. Officials are now worrying that the dearth of pasta may lead to similar disturbances.

For many thousands of Neapolitans and other poor Italians, pasta and bread account for much of their diet. Pasta is a basic food all over the nation, but Neapolitans eat an average of 240 pounds of it every year while the per capita consumption in affluent Milan is less than 100 pounds.

Opposition politicians and almost the entire press have during the last few days been criticizing the government for its performance in such a sensitive area.

Last month, pasta manufacturers requested authorization to raise prices, pointing to the rising costs of imported durum wheat—an important ingredient—and manpower. After some hesitation, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce instructed the prefects, the central government's chief agents in Italy's 94 provinces, to fix local price ceilings for pasta.

Some prefects permitted the price of a pound of standard-type spaghetti to rise from 37 to as much as 38 cents.

Householders, consumer advocates, newspapers and the unions protested vociferously.

The government quickly reconsidered and is now trying to keep

Arabs to Speed Loans to Assist African Nations

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Arab foreign ministers met today to speed up economic aid to African countries, the Arab League secretary-general, Mahmoud Elia, said.

The aid would be extended in the form of loans to the poorer African countries, particularly those whose economies have been badly hit by increased oil prices and droughts, he said.

The ministers' conference here, now in its third day, acted at the conclusion of a discussion of ways to promote Arab-African cooperation.

Mr. Elia said: "The conference decided to expedite the extension of aid to African countries. This will be done by the Arab League in consultations with representatives of donor countries and the Organization of African Unity."



Father McLaughlin

Priest's Job Abolished at White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The White House held by the Rev. John McLaughlin, a controversial priest who was a Richard Nixon's chief adviser in the waning days of his presidency, is being phased out, President Ford's spokesman said today.

Press secretary J. F. Horst said he had said that Father McLaughlin on his press office pay have no slot for that job... that job is to be abolished," Mr. Horst said. The priest's departure is "something the date I will work out," Mr. Horst said.

Frelimo Leader Arrives for Talks On Independence

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), Samora Machel, arrived here today for independence talks with the Portuguese. The negotiations are expected to bring about creation of a Frelimo-led provisional government in three weeks.

Informal sources said that the talks would produce an agreement for a Mozambique provisional government, headed by Mr. Machel, to take over on Sept. 25, with full independence to follow next year.

The talks are expected to start when Mario Soares, the Portuguese foreign minister, arrives in the Zambian capital either tomorrow or Thursday.

Mr. Machel, who arrived here from Dar es Salaam, was met at the airport by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Meanwhile, African workers were wounded, one seriously, when a policeman opened fire with a submachine gun on hundreds of rioting black laborers at the Sana sugar estate in Mozambique, sources in Beira reported. The workers were demanding more pay and better conditions at the estate, about 130 miles north of Beira. The sources said the wife of a white supervisor had been dragged from her home by the workers, and the policeman opened fire to protect her. Troops were sent and restored order.

7 U.S. Legislators Hold Peking Talks

PEKING, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—A seven-member U.S. congressional group led by Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., today opened talks with Chinese leaders on the first full day of its 13-day China visit, U.S. sources said.

They reported that the group, which includes Sen. Robert Humphrey, D-Minn., conferred for 1 1/2 hours this afternoon with Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, an influential spokesman on foreign affairs and the head of the Chinese delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Hundreds Homeless In Yucatan Storm

MERIDA, Mexico, Sept. 3 (AP).—A hurricane, after plowing through the Yucatan Peninsula, moved into the Gulf of Mexico today and westerners said they expected it to build up fresh strength.

In crossing the peninsula last night, the hurricane uprooted trees, smashed buildings and left hundreds homeless and isolated, but only minor injuries were reported.

Beirut Office Bombed

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (UPI).—A bomb exploded yesterday at the sales office of the Iran Air airline, damaging the premises but causing no casualties, witnesses said.

I flew home Pan Am.



Michael Goldberg, Chappaqua, New York

"I prefer to fly an American airline—patriotic pride, I suppose. The food on our 747 was better than most foreign airlines—we had a choice of 3 meals."

Switch! Call Pan Am now.

PAN AM The world's most experienced airline.

Cyprus Partition Is Accepted By Greeks, Denktash Says

(Continued from Page 1)

partition by the leadership, Mr. Denktash said. "It is not the problem. The problem is public opinion." He said that "there is not enough courage among the leadership to announce the concession and persuade the Greek public to accept it."

Mr. Denktash also said that in the last week there had been "pressure" on both Cypriot administrations to renew negotiations. The pressure, he said, came from the United Nations, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, among others.

Mr. Denktash said he expected to meet Mr. Clerides on Friday for a discussion of "humanitarian" issues, such as the condition of war refugees.

A meeting between the two leaders scheduled for last night was postponed by Mr. Denktash because he learned that Greek Cypriot soldiers had committed "mass murder" of Turkish Cypriot civilians last month in the village of Maratha.

Warning by Ecevit

ISTANBUL, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit today accused Greece of running away from the Cyprus peace conference and warned that if talks did not resume, the Mediterranean island would be split in two.

Mr. Ecevit said that if Greece refused to resume negotiations,

Reports of Sale Of U.S. Weapons Denied by Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Defense Ministry has denied "foreign reports" that part of Greece's military arsenal provided by the United States was sold abroad by the former military regime.

The ministry's announcement was in reply to persistent press reports that the arms had been sold secretly to several African nations, creating an acute shortage during the general mobilization at the time of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

The ministry said, "The Greek state never sold arms of any type or of any origin to anybody." The Greek government had earlier described the reports as "fabricated."

Greece received about \$3 billion worth of U.S. arms through direct grants and credit sales from 1950 to 1972. It renounced grant aid in January, 1973,

"the two separate community administrations (Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot) will become firmly rooted, their authority extended, and the whole basis for a federal state would disappear."

"This would undoubtedly lead to double Enosis," he said, with the island cut into Greek and Turkish states.

Greece has accepted Soviet proposals for an international Cyprus conference and has refused to resume the Geneva talks. Turkey has turned down the Kremlin plan and wants to resume the five-party Geneva conference.

The Premier reiterated that the size of the Turkish zone on Cyprus was negotiable and that the role of the UN peace-keeping force on the island needed to be revised.

Cyprus Villagers Put Toll at 91 In Mass Killings

NICOSIA, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Villagers in Maratha said today that the death toll in the massacre uncovered Sunday has risen to 91 and Turkish Cypriot authorities said they have asked the United Nations to investigate another suspected massacre.

Hasan Jihad Mustafa, a Muslim teacher in Maratha, said that 91 victims of the massacre were buried today in a funeral at the local cemetery.

During the excavation of the grave in Maratha's garbage dump, Swedish chief inspector Lars Hakansson of the United Nations force said: "I am counting the heads. So far I have seen 72 and there are more bodies still visible in the earth."

A Turkish-Cypriot spokesman said there was a witness to another alleged massacre, in the village of Dohi, which is in a Greek Cypriot zone near the southern coastal town of Limassol. He said that up to 49 men were machine-gunned in a field and buried by Greek Cypriot National Guardsmen.

"We have asked the United Nations to investigate but the Greek Cypriot police will not allow them near the site," he said.

The spokesman said the witness, Faid Hussein, 19, one of 50 men machine-gunned on Aug. 14, pretended he was dead after being shot in the stomach and a leg, and managed to reach the British base at Aythia. Mr. Hussein's whereabouts now are not known, he said.

7 Hurt in Czech Pileup
PRAGUE, Sept. 3 (AP).—Fragrant today reported a chain collision of 32 autos in Czechoslovakia Sunday. Seven persons were injured.

سكنا من الامم

ers Polled Primaries States

ght Is Maddox aign in Georgia

INGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). — In Nevada and North went to the polls today candidates for national offices, while Georgia voted in sharply contested gubernatorial nomination.

of the attention has on the fight for the gubernatorial nomination. Georgia Lt. Gov. Lester seeking to return to the mansion, and state George Busbee were vying nomination.

Maddox, a segregationist governor from 1967 to 1971, failed to get 50 per cent of the vote and was forced runoff with Mr. Busbee, labeled second.

The Democratic party by stronger party in Georgia, publican runoff generated excitement until Sunday Macon Mayor Ronnie on charged that he had reached with a court in unless he dropped out.

Thompson finished first in 13 primary, but Republican officials have asked consider dropping out of.

Thompson's opponent, retiring officer Harold Dye, anyone had threatened Mr. Thompson indicated controversy stems from the bill orders that Mr. son gave Macon police in down on crime. A federal fined the mayor \$25,000 after a 12-year-old the orders were not lit-

evada, three Republicans re Democrats vied for the sions to succeed U.S. Sen. sible, a Democrat who is after 20 years.

er Gov. Paul Laxalt, seeks Republican nomination, ying to make a comeback retiring from politics two go. He had two opponents. gov. Harry Reid and polit- woomer Maya Miller were contenders for the Demo- senatorial nomination.

da residents also were ag gubernatorial candi- incumbent Mike O'Cal- a Democrat, had no se- opposition. The Republi- race was considered a between two political- as, state Assemblyman Bill staff and party worker y Crumpler.

less race that had drawn wide attention. Beverly the madam of the Co- Ranch in Lido Junction a Democratic nomination state Assembly.

North Dakota, former Gov. n Guy and businessman McCarney were fighting Democratic nomination to U.S. Sen. Milton Young, blican who was unopposed nomination.

line Attendants Seek End
'Coffee, Tea or Milk' Role

SHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). — head of a union of flight attendants today predicted further strikes by stewardesses airlines stop viewing them fice, tea or milk girls."

any other professional we're seeking career goals contract negotiations," Rueck, president of the tion of Flight Attendants,

coffee, tea or milk syn- of the sixties is long dead airlines obviously haven't to bury it," she said. The is "serious confrontation bargaining table."

have been four strikes by attendants in the past s. Previously, there had only four strikes by less since 1968.

ral law requires airlines to stewardesses on all flight, valkout by flight atten- an shut an airline down, association, which repre- 0,000 flight attendants, is midst of negotiations with rlines,

demand of stewardesses changed substantially in ars as a result of the movement and of court s on sex discrimination, Rueck, as she prefers to n.

omen's movement "had a

Police Find at Rail Line

ENCE, Sept. 3 (UPI). — aid today that they had icks of TNT in a hedge Florence-Rome railroad, miles from the site where explosion killed 12 per- us Rome-Munich expres

me, magistrates investi- e Aug. 4 bombing today d two leaders of the neo- Italian Social Movement, Albrante and Alfredo e several hours,

sources said they were about their relation- (Francesco Sgro, a Rome rter who first so- ed plotting a train d then retracted, say- he was hired to give money.



PENSION PENS—House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., holding his pen up as President Ford hands them out following signing ceremonies of the 1974 pension reform act at the White House on Monday. Others receiving pens are, from left: Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., Albert, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y. (behind Albert), Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont. and Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich.

25 Million Workers Protected

New U.S. Pension Act Hailed as Milestone

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI). —The pension reform act signed by President Ford yesterday has been hailed as one of the most beneficial measures ever enacted for U.S. working men and women.

The bill is designed to protect the retirement benefits of some 25 million workers from the bankruptcies of employers and from looting by union officials.

I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers of America, said the act "means that all wage-earners who are covered by private pension plans will no longer have to live with the nightmare that they will work a lifetime for a pension they might not receive."

Bernard Nash, executive director of the American Association of Retired Persons, said the act "represents the greatest single achievement since the enactment of Social Security" for the betterment of the American worker.

The sponsors said the act would help to correct many abuses and deficiencies in the nation's 300,000 corporate and private benefit plans, programs that have assets of about \$300 billion. However, they concede that it will not solve all the pension difficulties of American workers.

What the Act Does

The measure applies only to private, nongovernmental pension plans. These cover at least 25 million workers, and perhaps as many as 35 million if workers widows and others are counted.

Employers would be forbidden to strip long-term employees of their accrued pension rights.

Employees who change jobs in the future might be able to retain some of their pension rights, rather than losing them as most workers now do by leaving their company before retirement.

Workers who qualify for pension rights at company A, then quit to work for company B, then return to company A, would be eligible to retain their original benefits. But benefits cannot be transferred from one company to another without the approval of the companies.

Part-time and seasonal employees who work at least 1,000 hours a year for a company are eligible for benefits if the company offers them.

Survivors, either widows or widowers, of a worker who had built up pension rights must receive at least half of the employee's pension payments.

The law tightens the standards for corporate and union contributions to a pension plan, making them independent of the prosperity of the company itself and actuarially sound.

The act liberalizes the amounts of tax-deferred money that self-employed persons may set aside in their personal retirement plans.

It also allows workers whose companies do not have pension plans to set up personal retirement programs of their own and awards them certain tax credits.

Vesting

The most complicated provision in the 348-page act concerns "vesting," the term applied to the set of conditions, such as length of service and age, that gives a worker a nonforfeitable right to a pension before retirement.

rather than losing them as most workers now do by leaving their company before retirement.

Workers who qualify for pension rights at company A, then quit to work for company B, then return to company A, would be eligible to retain their original benefits. But benefits cannot be transferred from one company to another without the approval of the companies.

Part-time and seasonal employees who work at least 1,000 hours a year for a company are eligible for benefits if the company offers them.

Survivors, either widows or widowers, of a worker who had built up pension rights must receive at least half of the employee's pension payments.

The law tightens the standards for corporate and union contributions to a pension plan, making them independent of the prosperity of the company itself and actuarially sound.

The act liberalizes the amounts of tax-deferred money that self-employed persons may set aside in their personal retirement plans.

It also allows workers whose companies do not have pension plans to set up personal retirement programs of their own and awards them certain tax credits.

Vesting

The most complicated provision in the 348-page act concerns "vesting," the term applied to the set of conditions, such as length of service and age, that gives a worker a nonforfeitable right to a pension before retirement.

Employers with pension plans have three vesting options:

• Under the gradual vesting option, each participant is vested for at least 25 per cent of his accrued benefit from the employer's contributions after five years of service, plus an additional 5 per cent more for each of the next five years of service, and 10 percent more for each succeeding year. Under this option, then, a worker would be entitled to 100 per cent of his pension rights after 15 years.

• A second option provides employees with 100 per cent vesting—full pension rights—after not more than 10 years' service.

• Under an option called the Rule of 45, a worker is entitled to at least 50 per cent vesting when the sum of his years of service and age total 45. Vesting would increase by 10 per cent for each additional year. The rule of 45 applies only after an initial five-year period of service, but full vesting is assured after 15 years of employment regardless of age.

Eligibility

Workers have the right to be admitted to a plan when they either reach the age of 35 or have one year of service, whichever is later. Credit of up to three years is allowed for service before the age of 25 once the worker qualifies for participation.

Financing

A major aim of the act is to force companies to make contributions to their pension plans in an orderly way by setting aside enough money to cover liabilities for both current payments and the accrual of past credits toward pensions. An estimated one-third of all pension funds cannot now meet their financial obligations.

provisions of the act could be fined a percentage of the money not contributed.

Pension Insurance

The Pension Benefit Guarantees Corp., a new agency modeled after the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., is to be created within the Department of Labor to assure that sufficient assets are available to a plan to cover retirement benefits when they come due.

The act does not guarantee a pension to every American worker. Only about one-third of the labor force receives added pension protection, but this fraction is expected to increase over the years.

The act does not force employers to provide pensions. It does guarantee that any employer voluntarily setting up a pension program must abide by the standards contained in the act.

A 'Blind' Teacher Triumphs Over School Board, Darkness

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Sept. 3 (AP).—Bruce Bevan returned to his job as a sixth-grade teacher today, a victor not only over the school board that said a blind man couldn't teach, but over blindness itself.

Mr. Bevan revealed to school officials this morning what only his friends had known—that a 3 1/2-hour operation last June has slowly, and perhaps just temporarily, restored sight to his right eye.

"I'm looking at you," the 40-year-old teacher, who had been blind for four years, told Poughkeepsie's Middle School principal, Robert Timmons.

"I don't know what he's talking about," a confused Mr. Timmons told onlookers. The principal later said that he was "surprised and pleased . . . I think it's kind of ironic that the first day back for a blind teacher is for a teacher who is no longer blind."

The school board, after losing a nearly two-year court battle against Mr. Bevan's reinstatement, voted last month to put him back in class. No school official who saw Mr. Bevan in August was aware that he was regaining his sight, the teacher said.

"If they had asked me, I would have told them. No one asked," said Mr. Bevan, who learned only last Friday that his right eye has 20-50 corrected vision.

Mr. Bevan taught here from 1962 until June, 1970, when he began going blind because of diabetes. In February, 1973, the board sought his involuntary disability retirement, arguing that a blind man was incapable of performing such essential duties as taking attendance, correcting exams and maintaining discipline.

Mr. Bevan, whose struggle won him hundreds of letters of support from across the nation, insisted that his blindness had nothing to do with teaching ability, that he was just hitting his stride in his profession.

He recalled that last month, as he met with school officials to prepare for his return, he wore dark glasses but "did things no

Klan Convention Picks '76 Ticket

ATLANTA, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Imperial wizard of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan announced yesterday that Dale Gurnah of Loch, Ohio, would be the Klan's candidate for president in 1976.

Somoza Leads 20-1 In Nicaragua Vote

MANAGUA, Sept. 3 (AP). —Former President Anastasio Somoza built up an expected overwhelming lead today in slow returns from Sunday's presidential election.

Reporting on less than 10 per cent of the estimated 700,000 votes, the National Electoral Office said that Gen. Somoza received 60,807 votes to 3,080 for Edmundo Fagnano of the Conservative party.

Complete returns are not expected for at least a week.

Blacks Outscore Whites on New U.S. IQ Test

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI). —Prof. Robert Williams believes that standardized tests tend to say less about the skills, aptitudes and intelligence of blacks than they do about whites.

Seeking to devise a test that is either culturally neutral or biased in favor of the black American culture, he has come up with the "BITCH" exam—Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity.

Interviewed by telephone at Washington University of St. Louis, where he is a professor of psychology and head of the black studies program, Mr. Williams insisted that he is serious.

He said that he "didn't set out to devise a test that blacks would score higher on than whites, but I knew it would happen." In fact, that result seems to be the major point of the test.

Some sample multiple-choice questions in the examination: "Alley apple" means (A) brick, (B) piece of fruit, (C) dog, (D) horse.

"Crib" means (A) an apartment, (B) a game, (C) a job, (D) hot stuff.

"Nose opened" means (A) flirting, (B) test off, (C) deeply in love, (D) very angry.

"Alley apple" is a brick, specifically a brick as a missile, actual or potential; "crib" is an apartment, house or other domicile, as in "he has a dynamite crib"; "nose opened" is deeply in love, or at least emotionally involved to a significant degree, as: "Man, they're not just dating; she's really got his nose open!"

A total of 94 of the 100 test questions require knowledge of black slang. The remaining six ask the identity and authorship of the Negro National Anthem, the common handcap of Ray Charles and Stevie Wonder, Malcolm X's original last name, the identity of various hair pomades and the uses of vaseline.

Blacks Do Better

When the test is administered to racially mixed groups, according to Prof. Williams, the results form "a bimodal curve," which means that almost all blacks do better than almost all whites.

He said the test was "designed to serve as a moderator variable to validate or invalidate low IQ scores." What he is saying is that a child from the black

ghetto can score poorly on a standardized IQ test without necessarily being stupid.

For example, if a child makes a high score on the BITCH test, Prof. Williams assumes at least average intelligence, no matter what the child's standardized IQ score may be.

The major shortcoming of the BITCH test seems to be that it tells nothing about the test-taker's ability to conceptualize, or to reason, or to interpret words or other symbols. It may, unless it is administered orally, provide some small indication of reading ability.

But it is almost totally a vocabulary test, and a test in ghetto slang vocabulary, at that.

Mr. Williams said that a person who scores well on the test has demonstrated his ability to cope in one environment and, by extension, shows that he can learn and cope in any environment.

Who Makes Up Word

Prof. Williams, incidentally, bristles at the word "slang." "Jump sharp," "to dress attractively" — "dunce-and-a-quarter," — a Buick Electra 225 — and "T.C.B." — to take care of business, meaning specifically to make love, but also to do anything with virtuosity — are not

slang expressions, he said, but merely aspects of communication in the black culture.

Slang, on the other hand, is a white put-down of black communicative expressions, he said. If a black person makes up a word—upright, for instance—it is deemed to be slang. If a white person makes up a word—astronaut, for example—it becomes an entry in the next dictionary.

Dean Turns Self In to Start One-to-Four-Year Jail Term

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). —John Dean 3d, the principal accused of former President Richard Nixon in the Watergate cover-up, today began serving a one-to-four-year prison term.

Dean turned himself in to federal marshals at the U.S. District Courthouse here. He is expected to be detained for some time at Fort Holabird, Md., so that he will be available to testify at the cover-up trial scheduled to begin in Washington Sept. 30.

The 35-year-old former White House counsel had no comment when reporters asked if he felt that Mr. Nixon also should face prosecution in the case.

U.S. School Rolls At 4-Year Low

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). —Enrollments in the nation's schools and colleges will drop to a four-year low this fall, but the costs of education are expected to reach a record \$108 billion, the government says.

U.S. Education Commissioner Terrell Bell has reported that the 1974-75 enrollment would drop by seven-tenths of one per cent below the previous year, continuing a trend begun in 1971. He said that 58.6 million students would go to schools and colleges this fall.

Despite that drop, Mr. Bell said, education expenditures are expected to rise by \$11 billion, or about 11 per cent, over last year's \$97 billion.

Dean Turns Self In to Start One-to-Four-Year Jail Term

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). —John Dean 3d, the principal accused of former President Richard Nixon in the Watergate cover-up, today began serving a one-to-four-year prison term.

Dean turned himself in to federal marshals at the U.S. District Courthouse here. He is expected to be detained for some time at Fort Holabird, Md., so that he will be available to testify at the cover-up trial scheduled to begin in Washington Sept. 30.

The 35-year-old former White House counsel had no comment when reporters asked if he felt that Mr. Nixon also should face prosecution in the case.

Dean pleaded guilty last year to charge of conspiring to obstruct justice in connection with the cover-up of the June, 1972, Watergate break-in. He has already served as a prosecution witness in other Watergate-related trials.

Minimum Security

U.S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced Dean on Aug. 2 and gave him until today to arrange his personal business and prepare for prison. Judge Sirica said he would recommend that Dean spend his sentence in the minimum security prison in Lompoc, Calif.

Dean and his wife, Maureen, have been living in a \$120,000 home in Beverly Hills, Calif., since moving from Alexandria, Va., earlier this year. He was disbarred as a lawyer in Virginia for his role in the Watergate affair.

Dean was White House counsel

during the critical period following the break-in and has said that he played a key role in orchestrating the cover-up. However, as the cover-up began unraveling in the spring of 1973, Dean started cooperating with the Watergate special prosecutor's office. Mr. Nixon fired him on April 30, 1973.

Dean went on to become the star witness at the Senate Watergate Committee's televised hearings when he directly implicated Mr. Nixon in the cover-up. Dean also testified this year in the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry that eventually led to Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Dean pleaded guilty last year to charge of conspiring to obstruct justice in connection with the cover-up of the June, 1972, Watergate break-in. He has already served as a prosecution witness in other Watergate-related trials.

Minimum Security

U.S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced Dean on Aug. 2 and gave him until today to arrange his personal business and prepare for prison. Judge Sirica said he would recommend that Dean spend his sentence in the minimum security prison in Lompoc, Calif.

Dean and his wife, Maureen, have been living in a \$120,000 home in Beverly Hills, Calif., since moving from Alexandria, Va., earlier this year. He was disbarred as a lawyer in Virginia for his role in the Watergate affair.

Dean was White House counsel

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gift, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse,
57, hoveniersstraat
antwerp — belgium
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED
tel.: 031/31.93.05

TIME

EUROPE'S AGRICULTURAL HEADACHE

U.S. ECONOMIC ILLS

CORRUPTION IN VIETNAM

This week in TIME
on sale now

20 CLASS A CIGARETTES

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE® FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

King Size, Crushproof, and Deluxe length (100 mm)

Leaping Over the Wall

The exchange of ambassadors between East Germany and the United States is, at present, largely a symbolic act. But that it is of practical significance was demonstrated when Washington delayed the business because of East German harassment of traffic leading into West Berlin. The opening of embassies by the two countries is an acceptance of a very curious state of affairs: an armistice arrangement that has become a peace without treaty; a temporary modus vivendi that has hardened into a degree of permanence by, as much as anything, the mere passage of time. It is a pragmatic act of statecraft that, in effect, signals the recognition of an initial absence of statecraft.

A divided Germany does not make a great deal of sense, historically, ethnically, economically or geographically. Much of 19th century Europe revolved around the creation of a united Germany by iron and blood, as well as the exertion of cultural force. Two world wars made the rest of Europe wonder whether it could live with such a Germany at its heart. But in theory, at least, all the victorious Allies in 1945 accepted the eventual reconstitution of some kind of single Germany, and the occupation zones were supposed to be simply preliminary to an eventual peace conference and all-embracing treaty, in the manner of the diplomacy that followed World War I. Where the Allies openly differed was just what kind of Germany would evolve; where they may have been in secret agreement—largely un-

spoken—was that both East and West would have been uncomfortable with any kind of united Germany.

The result was the two Germanys, with an isolated West Berlin as a perennial point of friction. And as each Germany attained its own form of economic and political stability, with its own ties to East or West, it became increasingly clear that no present union between them could be accomplished without a major tragedy for the Germans, for Europe and for the world. Even the Germans, as Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik demonstrated, realized this and most of them have decided to live with their divisions.

It is far from an ideal compromise. The pull of West Germany on the Eastern Germans caused the Berlin wall to go up, and the exchange of cultural and ideological pressures between the two Germanys can be expected to continue old tensions, despite new accommodations. But it is a compromise, and one that is better adapted to today's needs in Germany and the world than a dogmatic insistence on a unity that very few would want to fight to the death for now. So long as the division of Germany does exist, it is better to reduce its hatred and confusion, its risks and costs. Time has produced many differences in form and in substance between the two Germanys; time can ameliorate them. The wall still exists, but the powers and the Germans can paraphrase the psalmist and say that with the help of common sense they have leaped over it.

Cutting Back on Oil

The world, it appears, must learn to live with very high oil prices for a while longer. From last winter until last month the United States had hoped to push world prices down enough to ease the industrial countries' troubles with inflation and their balances of payments. Those hopes reached a crest in July when the Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, visited Saudi Arabia and the Saudis promised to auction off a huge volume of oil. The effect would have been to depress prices. Hope wavered and then rapidly fell in the following weeks, for the auction never took place. Although it is hard to know precisely what is going on within the councils of the Saudi monarchy, it seems evident that Sheikh Yamani and the policy of lower prices have been definitely overruled in favor of Arab brotherhood, high prices and production cutbacks. It becomes necessary for Americans to think a little harder about the possibility that we may have to pay more, for a longer time, than we had supposed. The question is how.

That question was put to President Ford last week at his press conference. His response: "Short-term action by consumer nations and the long-term actions under Project Independence." It is the short-term remedy that is most interesting at the moment. The history of international cooperation among the oil-consuming nations has not been terribly encouraging, but there are some recent signs that sheer necessity is finally coercing these governments into a cautious and tentative progress. More than a year ago, the oil-burning countries began to discuss a common response to disruptions in the flow. The talks had got nowhere by November, when the Arab embargoes went into effect. When the United States called the energy conference here last February, the most memorable result was the flat refusal of the French government to participate in any common action whatever. But the Energy Coordinating Group established by the other governments at that February conference has been ticking along with periodic meetings in Brussels. It was the ECG and the Brussels meetings that Mr. Ford had in mind when he spoke of "short-term action by consumer nations."

At its next meeting, on Sept. 18, the ECG is to take up a draft agreement on sharing equally a reduction of imports in the event of another oil embargo or disruption. Next, and more important, comes the possibility of joint plans for reducing worldwide oil consumption. If the industrial countries cannot sustain the present level of oil purchases without jeopardizing their own economies and the world monetary system, they need an orderly program for scaling down the amounts that they import.

The Under Secretary of the Treasury, Jack Bennett, has adopted the laudable practice—perilous to him, but valuable to the rest of us—of discussing unpleasant truths candidly in public. Higher prices have already reversed the pattern of oil consumption in the United States. Instead of growing steadily and rapidly, over the past year, consumption has actually fallen a little. But perhaps it needs to fall further.

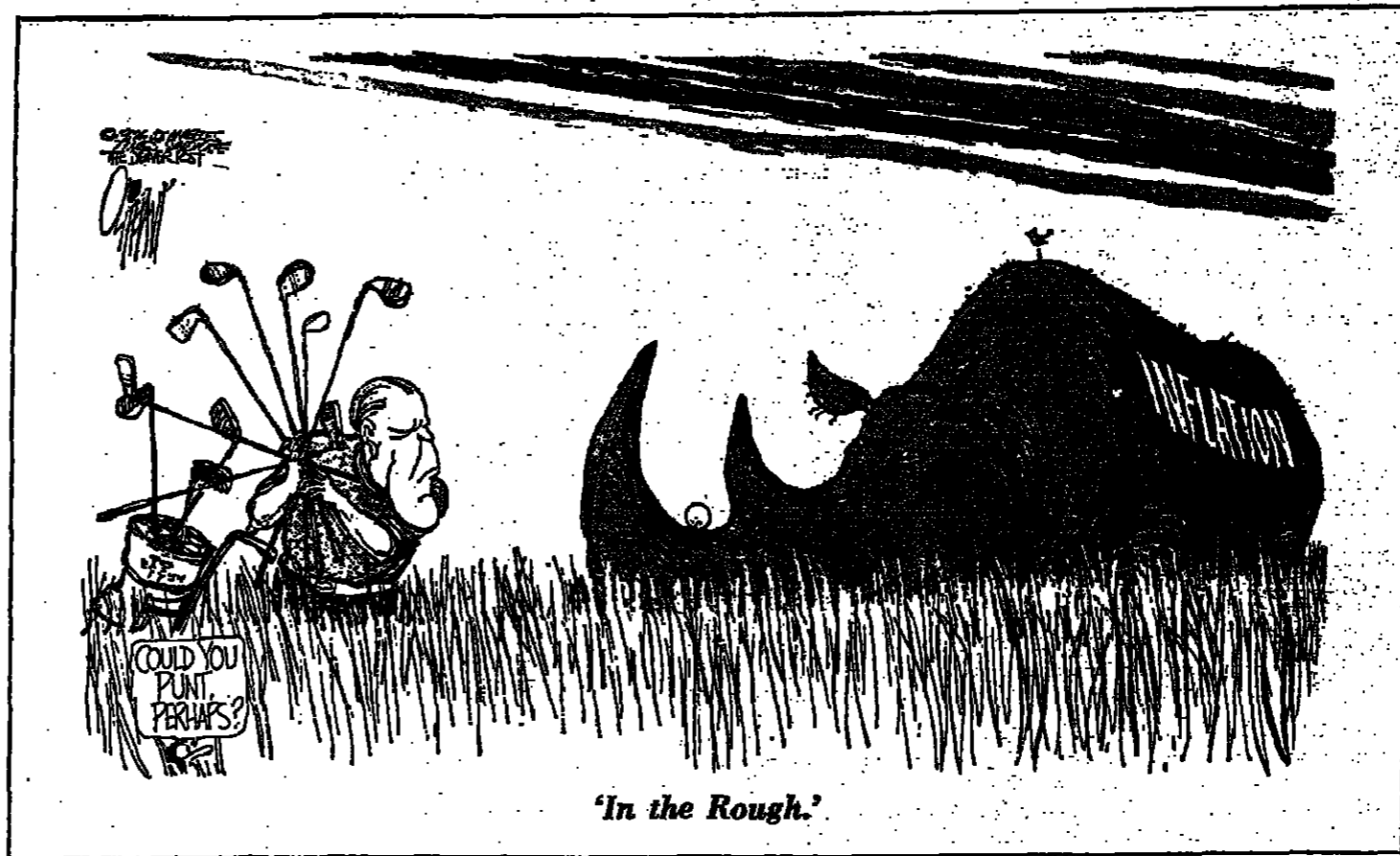
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 4, 1899
NEW YORK—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that important concessions have been made by Great Britain acting for Canada in the matter of the Alaskan boundary dispute, which encourage the belief that an agreement for the establishment of a temporary boundary line may be reached by the end of next week. Subsequent talks for the establishment of a permanent line would then follow in another round of meetings and talks.

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1924
NEW YORK—Luis (Angel) Firpo, the pride of Argentina, will not be deported, if he is at all, until after his fight with Harry Wells, the American Negro in Jersey City on the 12th of this month. It was indicated by Department of Labor officials in Washington today. They said that even if the immigration officials would order Firpo expelled from the country, his appeal would hold the case up until well after the important fight.



President Ford's Inherited Diplomats

By James Reston

BRUSSELS—President Ford has not had time to look over the U.S. ambassadors he inherited from the Nixon administration in Europe, but a strong case could probably be made for reappointment and change.

The diplomatic problem in this part of the world is only one of the many hangovers of Watergate. Not in all cases, but in many, ambassadorships were bartered for campaign contributions, and for months during the Watergate crisis decisions on appointing or replacing ambassadors were long delayed.

For example, the Moscow post was vacant for many months during a critical period in U.S.-Soviet relations. Also, Walter Annenberg, the U.S. ambassador in London, has been asking for a replacement now ever since the beginning of this year, but no decision has been made, though Britain is now going through the most acute economic crisis since the war.

Of the 20 U.S. diplomatic missions in the West, including Canada, 15 are headed by Nixon political appointees and five are professional foreign service officers. All seven of the diplomatic posts in the Communist countries of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are filled by career officers.

The United States is well represented in some of these missions. It has effective political ambassadors at NATO, Donald Rumsfeld, a former Illinois congressman, and in Dublin, John Moore of New Jersey. And it has strong professionals in West Germany, Martin Hillenbrand; in Turkey, William Macomber; and in Moscow, Walter Stoessel.

Elsewhere on the Continent the missions are not as influential as they might be and have not adapted to the new leaders and governments in this part of the world.

Aware of Problem

Secretary of State Kissinger has been aware of this problem for some time, but under President Nixon he was not able to make all the changes he wanted, either in the State Department or in the embassies. For example, he wanted to bring David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, into the top post in the State Department, but this was vetoed by the White House.

Incidentally, the key economic post at the State Department has been vacant for months at a time when economic questions are vital to the conduct of American foreign policy.

After Sen. J. William Fulbright was defeated this summer in the Arkansas primary election, Mr. Kissinger talked to him about taking a diplomatic post. This idea is now likely to be raised again before Sen. Fulbright comes to the end of his term at the turn of the year. Meanwhile, another veteran of the Senate, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, former U.S. ambassador to India, has been chosen to head the U.S. mission in East Germany, when it is finally established.

Much will depend in the diplomatic fields as in other fields, however, on whether President Ford decides that he wants to give the impression of continuity or change. He has already improved the tone of his administration by his own open friendliness, but he has kept Mr. Nixon's chief of staff in the White House, Gen. Alexander Haig, and he asked all cabinet officers to stay at their posts at least for the time being.

The men who planned the transition for Mr. Ford, including Ambassador Rumsfeld here, urged more and faster change, both in Washington and in the embassies.

Sweep Urged

Even one member of the Cabinet, though he wanted to stay on his job, felt that it was in Mr. Ford's and the country's best interests to sweep out the entire Nixon Cabinet, except Mr. Kissinger, so as to have his own men and give the impression of a new beginning. President Johnson testified at the end of his

political career that one of his greatest regrets was that he had relied primarily on President Kennedy's men, rather than his own.

Mr. Ford may of course make many changes before the election or the start of the new year. He wanted to avoid calling for everybody's resignation, as Mr. Nixon did at the end of his first term—a move much criticized at the time—but the new President's freedom of action will undoubtedly decline if he waits too long.

He is in an ideal position to put his own teams in place both at home and abroad. Outstanding men and women who did not want to join the Nixon administration during the Watergate crisis are available to Mr. Ford now.

In fact it is hard to imagine

anybody of either party who would not respond to his call for help. Also, unlike Mr. Nixon, he has no promises to keep, no big political contributors to reward with cabinet posts or ambassadorships.

This is one of the advantages of coming to the presidency by nomination rather than by election. It is a rare opportunity to make objective decisions and put together a ministry of talents chosen for ability and experience alone.

Obviously, changing things now would add a great deal to Mr. Ford's burdens. "The easy way," as Mr. Nixon used to say, is to go on as before, counting on men who already know their way around. But in the embassies in Europe and in some cabinet

posts, this may not be the best way.

Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany was making a point in Bonn the other day that the industrial nations had to work out their inflation problems together and do so urgently, and he emphasized that this would require day-to-day consultation.

In recent years, the level of consultation with the ambassadors in Washington, London, Paris, Moscow and Tokyo has declined. Only the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, has been in day-to-day contact with Mr. Kissinger. But he has in the process demonstrated how important embassies can be when the right men are appointed to the critical posts.

© The New York Times.

Letters

Amnesty

One would have thought that hypocrisy is normally an English virtue, but it appears to be developing too in America.

One need only watch that new, fine Christian statesman, President Ford, to see how his religious beliefs can accommodate themselves to any ethical stance. Near the start of the month of August, while in New Orleans, he proposed that he could not tolerate an "unconditional blanket amnesty" to the pleasure of the veterans assembled to hear him. Now he is President. He appears to be changing, just a bit. Now he will extend an amnesty, but it will be defined in a most curious way. Rather than being a total act of forgiveness or remission of punishment on his part towards those who protested against the war in Vietnam because it was unjust, he will extend some type of work program which requires the recipient to come before a draft board, or the like, and ask them, or tell them, about his own errors as a draft defector, and they, in turn, will accept the defector's protestations, giving him some sort of two year purgatorial task to work towards the remission of his act of conscience.

My, my, shades of "Cool Hand Luke." "Boss, I done got my head on right; don't hit me any more."

When will America, through its spokesmen and few statesmen, learn to give the right things rather than the wrong things? It gives the wrong kind of aid throughout the world, but it cannot give a plenary indulgence or remission to its own young people for their courageous acts of protestation against its country's foolish involvement in Vietnam.

Why cannot President Ford try to be like Pope John XXIII, using his two year term of office, not just to be yet another common politician, but to become a man who has healed the wounds of America? Why not cut the nonsense and the political double-talk and face the simple political fact that America, as a nation, is hurting much, and it needs not a politician to heal its wounds but a good man who will do good acts on behalf of the country? Or is this the type of visionary thinking which one only confines to school books?

President Ford should simply extend a total, complete amnesty. He has models for it in his Christian belief. Did Christ put a lot of strings to the forgiveness he extended to the thief at the crucifixion? Just for once it would be heartening to observe an act of greatness by a man who is supposed to occupy the greatest political office in the land. Why not, then, begin with a simple act of forgiveness?

J. M. B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Turkey Cautioned

The Turkish government may not have been originally responsible for the latest Cyprus tragedy, but if it continues its

foolish course, it will have itself to blame for the even greater tragedy that is certain to follow.

Before Turkish soldiers had completed occupying the 40 per cent of the island's territory they now hold, their leaders in Ankara talked and behaved as if there had been no change in government in either Athens or Nicosia. Yet Archbishop Makarios, the Greek junta that opposed him, and the thug Nikos Sampson have been replaced by Constantine Caramanlis and Glafkos Clerides, both reasonable men.

However, Ankara seems determined to impose a solution dictated to the new Greek leaders and those they represent. It is reasonable to expect the Greeks to pay some price for the damage done by the discredited junta. But if the Greek people are forced to swallow the unacceptable, the moderate men in Athens and Nicosia may be undermined. The call for Enosis will have been strengthened, and EOKA-B, the Greek Cypriot guerrilla organization, will be certain to resume full-scale terrorist activities.

Turkish Cypriot indignation would be justified without question. Yet what ought to be is not necessarily what will be, and that is what Ankara should consider. Turkey does not need its own Northern Ireland. The best way to avoid that is to give Messrs. Caramanlis and Clerides something they can take back to their constituents.

STELIANOS SCARLIS.
Munich.

Litter

One can only praise President Giscard d'Estaing. Besides acting to advance the progress of France nationally, he has taken steps to maintain and increase the beauty and charm of Paris. To mention only two of the latter: his banning of the automobile on the Left Bank and his revision of the Loi Hautes project. Obviously he places a higher value on mankind than on machines (the auto), and he is concerned about the environment.

One problem in Paris that cries for his attention, however, is the matter of dogs polluting the sidewalks, and I write you because this is something that concerns your readers and all visitors to Paris as well as all Parisians.

A small matter? Not really. I, a born Parisian, have just returned from five months of travel in seven foreign countries and I was appalled to find that Paris has become known as a filthy city. Travel agents laugh and sneer at it. One told me Paris is no longer the City of Light but the City of Dog Ordure. A psychologist seriously argued with me that Parisians are so neurotically fond of dogs they actually enjoy stepping in their excremental and urinary defecations.

Let me assure you that I too am very fond of dogs; my natural liking for them is increased by the unfortunate fact that a dog saved me from drowning when I was a child. But dog pollution of the walks is unnecessary. They can be trained to use the gutters, or if leashed (as perhaps they should be) their owners can lead them to the gutters at appropriate times.

This can be done. Not only will it benefit all pedestrians (who are also becoming aroused by the parking of autos on walks and pedestrian lanes at street corners), but it will bring greater beauty to our most wonderful city.

CLAUDE-PIERRE BOUCHARD.
Paris.

Moral Pariahs?

It's a difficult life for sensitive Americans nowadays. On the one hand, we see the need for a foreign policy aimed at containing the Communists, who, in spite of Nixon's "breakthroughs," seem just as aggressive as ever. But we are deeply ashamed of such excesses of anti-Communism as our government's seven-year support of the Greek junta and (presumably) the overthrow of the legitimate government in Chile, etc., etc.

Not only are such excesses morally repugnant, the more so because the United States is supposed to be the bulwark of freedom, but they frequently backfire, as witness the recent demonstrations in Athens and the withdrawal of Greek forces from NATO. Some of us are fed up with being the moral pariahs of the world, especially when it doesn't seem to do much good. Would someone please boot out those idiots in the Pentagon and the State Department (yes, you too, Mr. Kissinger) who have brought us to this pass?

JOHN ACTON.
Cadenario, Switzerland.

Matter of Color

The phrase "Damned white of the Washington Post..." that appeared in a letter from V. Boyriven in the Aug. 26 issue is a racist crack that hardly deserves a place in the JET. If you felt that his letter had such overriding moral merit that it simply had to be printed then, at the least, you could have done without the offensive remark. In case neither the JET nor Mr. Boyriven have realized it as yet "white" people are not the only persons possessed of the virtue of magnanimity or goodness, as the world was intended to convey. I would have thought that you'd have learned that by now.

WILLIAM W. HANSEN.
London.

Countdown Continued For Vietnam

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Although strategists here still on the Communist time the next countrywide against South Vietnam, moreless political-military fare now being waged by invaders is having de effects with cruelly per te tactics.

Despite the success tactics, Congress is show more reluctance to find gona defense, as witness mense reduction in both and economic aid requ the Ford administration.

The highly probable in military aid, from \$1 to around \$700 million present fiscal year, me cially what it implies—sent "decrease in the cap of South Vietnam's arm

What makes these ti congressional cutbacks s is the steadily increas Hanoi from both China Soviet Union.

That nonmilitary from Peking and Moscow that it is a level balance of the year, w total American economi at least two and possi times. The Communist aid to Hanoi is now est a \$1.2-billion-a-year r times the economic aid approved on Aug. 13 by the Foreign Relations C

Ferocity Leve

As for military help, officials believe that ther enough ammunition in nist hands to sustain a sive at the ferocity leve spring 1972 Communist for fully 18 straight mo

Directly matching thi potential is the alarm that Hanoi has now 1 160,000 fresh combat in the South since the Jan. cease-fire. That brings munist troop level to an 300,000 today (including 75,000 native Viet Com—and every single 1 North Vietnamese regula rect violation of the agreement.

But it is the perfect Communist tactics, pa in the periphery are Saigon's central touchs laps areas of Communist that concerns the Ford tration most.

The tactics are des further this strategy: b and kidnapping, fright settlers sent by Saigon to isolated areas, thus rend newly settled areas ruin Communist advance.

Statistics now availa the story. In the Son H of central Quang Ngai, 130 homes of new sett burned to the ground spring to discredit Saig The inhabitants were t "courage" to move v regions "liberated" b where the Communis grievous shortages of labor, farm workers and riers.

One month later, in Lo resettlement center, were destroyed, 100 civil and 15 wounded.

To the north in Qu province—near the po mang—the invaders fo rooted more than 10,000 settled there two year moved them west to "areas as virtual slave l

This is a repeat, but fected tactics, of the tegy practiced against S nam by Hanoi's invad and during the notorio successful—1973 spring Vastly aiding the Com course, is the absence U.S. air power and the Hanoi's troops are mor and better-trained than ago.

It is no wonder, the U.S. officials most exp the long, bloody Vietna give about 50-50 odd long-fered next gene will come this fall. B optimists—a dwindling leve that if the offer come then, it will around Easter time.

Indeed, the slende January, 1973, have appeared. U.S. Sov and the dramatic opening toward Chin their isolated Vietnam political currents non a political bargain, a gun and Hanoi basess stalemate.

To the contrary, centers of world Comm still bent on fueling H full conquest of the Saigon's benefactor willing to fuel its wa capacity to resist.

Soviet Writer Gets Permit To Emigrate

Key Spokesman for Religious Freedom

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Soviet writer Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov, a major spokesman for religious freedom in the Soviet Union, has been given permission to emigrate, friends said today.

They said that Mr. Levitin-Krasnov, who was turned down at March when he applied to the United States, yesterday was given an exit visa made for Israel. He is to leave by Sept. 12.

The friends did not know if Levitin-Krasnov, a Christian, planned to live in Israel or in the United States.

The 58-year-old writer, who spent nearly 10 years in prison and labor camps, is one of a number of prominent dissidents recently given permission to emigrate.

Mr. Levitin-Krasnov has written a number of articles and books, most of them published in the West, on religious issues. Earlier this year he was indicted by the United States by a grand jury for his role in the Russian Orthodox metropolitan of San Francisco. He said then that he had a bad condition and appealed to authorities to "give me the possibility of spending the last years of my life in peace."

Woman Going to Israel
TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Sylvia Zalmansson, freed last month from a Soviet jail after serving four years for her part in an abortive attempt to hijack a Russian airliner, is to leave Moscow for Israel in 10 days.

In a telephone conversation from Moscow with an aunt here, Mrs. Zalmansson said she had just completed a five-day visit to her husband, Edward Kuznetsov, in a Moscow jail.

She, her husband and her two others were jailed for an attempt to hijack a Soviet airliner, take out of Russia Jews who had been refused permission to emigrate to Israel.

Mrs. Zalmansson was sentenced to 10 years, her husband to 15 years, her brothers to 10 and 12 years.

Mrs. Zalmansson said she intends to visit her brothers in prison and her home town of Luga before leaving for Israel.

Iraq Denies Port Is Russian Base

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The official Iraqi news agency today denied an American assertion that the Soviet Union maintains a naval base near the Iraqi port of Basra on the Persian Gulf. It said: "The American claim is a fabrication."

"It is aimed at finding justifications for the establishment of American naval bases in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf," the agency said.

The agency was commenting on a White House statement that the Soviet Union has three military bases in the Indian Ocean, including one near Basra. "Iraq, which is a nonaligned country, rejects military bases and alliances," the agency said.

4 Cited in Rouen Riot
ROUEN, France, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Police charged 24 youths with France's controversial anti-demonstration law yesterday following a night of vandalism here during the weekend.



PARIS HOLDUP—René Paolini (center), the prefect of police, inspects the scene of a bank holdup by three masked men in northern Paris yesterday. In a shootout, two bandits and a policeman were killed and another policeman, a bank employee and two others wounded. A third bandit gave himself up.

Saigon Is Said to Threaten U.S. Oil Rig in Thailand Gulf

SAIGON, Sept. 3 (UPI).—South Vietnam has moved a naval base into the Gulf of Thailand and threatened to seize a French-American oil rig if it is not moved from disputed waters within 10 days, diplomatic sources said today.

They said that the ultimatum was contained in a note handed last week to the Cambodian Embassy in Saigon.

The note said that the Vietnamese Navy will seize and dismantle the rig if it is not moved by midnight on Sept. 12, the diplomats said.

Oil industry sources in Saigon and Singapore said that the rig was American-owned and under lease to a consortium, owned 65 per cent by the French state oil company ELF, and 35 per cent by the Exxon Corp.

The rig is manned by about 35 American and European engineers and an equal number of Cambodian workmen, they said.

Named Glomar 4, the rig began drilling last July 4 in disputed waters around Wai Island in the Gulf of Thailand. The island is 65 miles southwest of the Cambodian naval base at Ream and 110 miles west of the South Vietnamese city of Ha Tien.

Military sources in Saigon reported that a destroyer escort armed with three-inch guns and a number of smaller patrol boats had been ordered to Phu Quoc Island, 70 miles west of Wai Island, to patrol disputed waters in the Gulf of Thailand.

On the Vietnam battlefield, Communist troops threw back three government infantry assaults on this Hung village, 22 miles north of Saigon, but the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong lost 75 killed, the Saigon military command said today.

It said that only one government soldier was killed during

the abortive attacks yesterday and today.

In Cambodia, government troops killed 33 rebels and lost two dead and 39 wounded in fighting today 43 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4.

Ford Postpones Amnesty Decision On Draft Evaders

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI).—President Ford has postponed until possibly early next week his decision on a promised policy of conditional amnesty for military deserters and draft evaders, a White House spokesman said today.

Press Secretary J.P. TerHorst said that Mr. Ford, who originally hoped to reach a decision this week, had decided to hold another meeting with Pentagon and Justice Department officials and give the question more study.

Mr. Ford "wants to refine his thinking," Mr. TerHorst said. He added that the President would consult with Martin Hoffman, a counsel for the Defense Department, and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence Silbermann.

Mr. Ford met on Saturday with Attorney General William French Smith and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who recommended that Mr. Ford offer draft evaders and deserters the right to earn amnesty by serving up to 18 months in public service and by making a "reaffirmation of allegiance" to the United States.

Mr. Ford mullied over the recommendation during the weekend at Camp David, Md., Mr. TerHorst said that the President still had some "practical and operational" questions on how to proceed.

1,100 in Scholarship Program

Starting the Great Adventure: Foreign Students in the U.S.

By George Vecsey

GREENVALLEY, N.Y., Sept. 3 (NYT).—Back home in Turkey, people worried when they heard that Kurat Omer would spend the coming year in New York.

"It is too dangerous," he recalled them saying. "Bad men stand in the street and take the white poison."

But they felt better when they learned he would be living with a family in the suburbs of Long Island. Then his people bade him good-bye as the 17-year-old youth began his grand adventure.

Young Omer is one of several thousand foreign students who will be spending the year in the United States under scholarships from the American Field Service. Most of the youths will live with families in small towns and suburbs, in almost every state; only a few will live in cities.

Officials at the AFS maintain that there are too many "problems" finding the right schools and families in cities. But they will make certain that the youngsters will see many parts of the country in the next 11 months.

Hopes and Concerns

Kurat arrived in New York by charter airplane about two weeks ago in the final wave of 1,100 students from two dozen nations who gathered on the campus of C. W. Post College for orientation before dispersing around the country. A tall, slender youth with dark, wavy hair, he watched the others from behind dark glasses: Ghanians in bright dashikis, the Brazilians always singing and European girls sunbathing in bikinis. And he talked of his hopes and concerns over the coming year.

"Will people not like me because of the fighting on Cyprus?" he wondered. "Are people mad at Turkey because of heroin?"

With his accented but competent English and his winning manner, he will discover these answers for himself soon enough. But at first he seemed surprised that Americans knew so little about his country.

"Do you know I am a Muslim? Do you know it gets cold in Turkey? Have you ever eaten Turkish food?"

Kurat comes from Elvas, a city in the fighting on Cyprus. His father is a supervisor of teachers and his mother is a teacher. He has two brothers. He has been studying English for six years and he wants to be a doctor "because Turkey needs more doctors." And he has always dreamed of visiting the United States.

"My teacher, Mrs. Yildiz Cöm, visited America," he said. "I was her favorite student. She wanted me to go."

International Network

Last year he heard of the American Field Service, a New York-based organization that began as a volunteer ambulance service during World War I and has since become a network of international chapters that have sponsored 45,000 students visiting the United States and 24,000 American students spending a year abroad.

The AFS obtains its money through fund-raising and donations. Many poor students are accepted along with middle-income and upper-class students.

When Kurat applied, he was interviewed by Turkish alumni of the AFS program. References were sought from teachers, peers and relatives. Once he was accepted, he was not given a choice where he would live. The AFS staff makes some attempt to match students with appropriate families, but often that is not possible.

"We feel our people are flexible enough to live with anybody," said Bill Tredwell, the Eastern district supervisor of AFS. "We've thought of computerizing but we don't know what to put into the computer. It's very subjective."

Train Engineers Are Charged In Zagreb Crash

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 3 (AP).—The engineers of the Athens-Dortmund express train that crashed Friday, killing at least 122 people, were charged by the public prosecutor today with "gross criminal action."

If convicted, the two men could face prison terms of up to 20 years. The train derailed at 56 miles an hour at the entrance to Zagreb railroad station. They were unhurt when the engine carried on by itself into Zagreb station after it became uncoupled from the first coach.

Branko Seamp, the prosecutor, said the engineers were familiar with the stretch of track and with the 50 kilometer-an-hour (31 mph) speed limit on it. The express had been running late.

The prosecutor charged the engineers, Nikola Knezevic, 41, and his assistant, Stjepan Varga, 40, with causing the tragedy, but ordered the release of two Zagreb station officials, who were also arrested immediately after the accident.

DEATH NOTICE

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE NORMAN KIRK, OF NEW ZEALAND.

A register of condolences will be open at the New Zealand Embassy, 2 Rue Leonard de Vinci, Paris 16th, on 2, 4 and 5 September from 10:00 to 12:00 and from 18:00 to 17:00.

This spring, Kurat was told he would live for the next 11 months with the family of John McNeill of Waukegan, N.Y., and that he would attend MacArthur High School in the Levittown school district. He looked at the picture of the general; he was pleased to attend a school with such a famous name.

Getting Together

When the students arrived at C. W. Post they were met by Dr. Stephen Rhinasmith, president of AFS, who spoke to them in slow, easy words.

"We are creating an international family," Dr. Rhinasmith told them. "Our family is now 70,000 people in 81 countries. You will be learning to live in a new country with a new family. At first it will be exciting, but later it will be not so exciting. So if you feel a little sad, a little lonely, this is normal. Life is full of high times and low times. But if you feel very sad, very lonely, make sure to ask for help."

Later, Dr. Rhinasmith noted that about 15 per cent of the visiting students will change families in the next year, the result of various adjustment problems. But, he added, only 1 per cent would return home early.

In the afternoon sun, American families and foreign students examined one another's identification tags. Some embraced when they were matched up; others shook hands formally.

Kurat knew the McNeill family had four boys so he was watched for a large family. But suddenly he was confronted by a couple and a 14-year-old boy. They stared at one another for a few seconds. Then they knew.

Kurat opened his arms and embraced Theresa McNeill, a warm-looking woman with graying hair. "Mother," he said with feeling. Then he embraced Mr. McNeill, a slim, quiet man in a sports shirt. "My father," Kurat said happily. Then he embraced Robbie McNeill, before leading Robbie by the hand to fetch his luggage.

S. Korean Envoy Warns of Break In Ties to Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The South Korean ambassador here warned today that his nation's relations with Japan had reached a "dangerous" and "delicate" stage.

Ambassador Kim Young Sun, in a meeting with newsmen, declined to speculate on how near his government was to breaking diplomatic relations with Japan.

Reports from Seoul today said that Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo had postponed a trip to the United Nations in New York because of the gravity of the relationship with Japan.

South Korea has charged that there was Japanese complicity in the attempted assassination of President Chung Hee Park Aug. 15. The assassin, who killed the President's wife, is a Korean but was a resident in Japan and entered South Korea on a forged Japanese passport.

Chou Still Ailing, Radio Indicates

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (AP).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has not recovered his health since he had a heart attack more than three months ago, a Peking broadcast indicated today.

The indication was contained in the text of the speech made at a banquet last night by President Etienne Eyadema of Togo, and broadcast by the Hsinhua news agency. The Togolese President said: "We regret the absence among us this evening of Premier Chou En-lai, whose devotion to the African cause need not be demonstrated. We wish him a quick recovery."

The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, said the banquet was given by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in the name of Mr. Chou.

Pravda Warns West on Berlin

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Pravda warned the West today on the third anniversary of the four-power Berlin agreement, that any action which violates the letter or spirit of the pact "will not remain without consequences."

A long article in the Communist party newspaper hailed the agreement as an important factor in the maintenance of European peace. But it renewed complaints that the West German government's recent decision to establish a federal environmental protection agency in West Berlin is contrary to the intent of the agreement.

West Berlin's ties with Bonn, it said, "are permissible as long as they do not run counter to the agreement's pivotal provision that the city does not belong to the FRG [Federal Republic of Germany]."

U.S. Reds Visit Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—A U.S. Communist party delegation, led by Edward Teixeira, held talks yesterday with Suren Arutunyan, secretary of the Young Communist League, Texas said.



Gen. Augusto Pinochet

Chile's Junta Hints It May Release Some

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Sept. 3 (WP).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the Chilean military junta and chief of state, has hinted openly that his government is considering freeing some of the estimated 6,000 men and women detained in Chile for political reasons.

The indication was contained in a conciliatory answer Sunday to last week's plea by four religious leaders for an end to some of the repressive measures in effect for almost one year, since the military overthrew President Salvador Allende.

Gen. Pinochet's answer to the leaders of Chile's Roman Catholics, Methodists, Lutherans and Jews was published Sunday on the front page of the government-owned newspaper, La Patria.

Several well-placed sources concerned with the rights of prisoners in Chile, sources in and outside the government, have been reporting that the military junta was considering freeing and deporting some of the best-known supporters of the late President Allende.

"I believe it is necessary to remind you that, moved by the sincere spirit of justice and the profound desire of the government over which I preside to bring peace to all Chileans, and on its own initiative, a study of concrete measures that could benefit certain persons affected by the juridical norms governing the emergency we are living through, has been ordered," Gen. Pinochet said.

Expulsion Order Lifted

SANTIAGO, Sept. 3 (AP).—Chile's government today lifted an expulsion order against Joseph Novitski, correspondent of The Washington Post.

Mr. Novitski said he was informed of the action during an hour-long meeting at the government headquarters, where he had been escorted by a police agent. A police source confirmed that the expulsion order was lifted.

The Post correspondent said the air force commander, Enrique Montero, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, told him the order was drafted during a previous visit last June, but he had left the country when the police went to serve it. He has been back in Santiago for more than a week.

To Hold Down Pay Demands

Callaghan Urges U.K. Unions To Honor 'Social Contract'

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan today called on Britain's unions to honor their so-called "social contract" with the Labor government to keep a voluntary lid on pay demands.

"Reject the social contract at your peril," Mr. Callaghan said in a speech to 1,000 delegates at the annual convention of the 10-million-member Trades Union Congress. Mr. Callaghan addressed the convention in his capacity as chairman of the Labor party.

Majority Expected

The convention will debate and vote on the "social contract" tomorrow. Advance indications were that there would be a majority of nearly five to one in favor of cooperating with the government to curb rampant inflation.

But several big unions, including the 1.4-million-member Engineering Union, second largest in the country, have rejected even voluntary curbs on pay demands. This means that the government will not give the government the united front Prime Minister Harold Wilson's regime has sought in support of the "social contract."

"It is possible to reject the social contract," Mr. Callaghan said, "but what no one can do is to contract out of the consequences of that rejection. And the consequences are quite clear. Rejection will make the task of a Labor government in arresting inflation and preventing mass unemployment that much more difficult. That is what the social contract is about."

"To overcome the twin evils of inflation and unemployment," Mr. Callaghan said, "we shall need cooperation by everyone in the country—by the government, by

employers, by trade union members, by the community as a whole. No one is exempt."

The convention here is widely regarded as the launching platform for a campaign for the parliamentary elections expected at the beginning of October.

Prime Minister Wilson has not yet set the date. But British newspapers and politicians have speculated for some time that it will be Oct. 3.

Since the last general election, on Feb. 28, Mr. Wilson has run the country at the head of a minority Labor government. His aim in ordering an election would be to try to end this situation and win a new mandate at the head of a strong parliamentary majority.

Liberia President Fires Minister

MONROVIA, Liberia, Sept. 3 (AP).—President William Tolbert today dismissed Public Utility Minister Taylor Major because of "irregular practices in his ministry incompatible with the policies of the government," the Ministry of Information announced.

Mr. Major is the fourth Liberian government official to be fired by Mr. Tolbert in less than a month. The others were Justice Minister Clarence Simpson, an assistant Justice Minister for Litigation, Emmanuel Gbalach, and Immigration Commissioner Peter Amos George.

Iraq Puts Restrictions On Travel to Britain

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Iraqi government has imposed new restrictions on travel to Britain in retaliation for alleged discrimination against Arabs, the Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar reported today.

In a dispatch from Baghdad, the paper said the government had eliminated Britain from the countries listed as permissible to visit on Iraqi passports. An Iraqi traveler to Britain now needs special approval.

2 Cosmonauts Honored

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The two Soyuz-15 cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Gennady Sarafanov and Col. Lev Demin, have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal
1974

PATEK PHILIPPE

Ref. 4183/1, 18 ct. yellow gold

A Patek Philippe doesn't just tell the time.

It tells something about yourself.

I tell you more about Patek Philippe. Please write to:
P. HT - 41, rue du Rhône - 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

JOY DE JEAN PATOU PARIS

The Coolest Perfume in the World

PARIS FILMS

Some Spiced Aberrations

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 3 (UPI)—There is an old song, "Paper Doll," about a man who prefers them because real women are deceitful. The protagonist of "Grandeur Nature"—a hit at the Biarritz and the Madeleine—carried

the idea further. An insane dentist, he acquires a life-sized rubber doll, and this bouncing toy soon alienates his already drooping affection for his wife.

What we have here is a case history out of Dr. Stekel's studies of sexual aberrations presented as absurd farce. The basic conceit

is grim and disturbing, but Luis Garcia Berlanga has spiced it with a black humor of the Spanish brand and the film is often very funny.

Grotesque situation follows grotesque situation as the fetishist parades about with his doll, taking it to wardrobe fittings, introducing it to his astonished wife and weekend with it at his mother's seaside home to find that his mother prefers the rubber creature to her flesh-and-blood daughter-in-law. As the course of true love never runs smooth, this macabre idyll rises to an excited climax when the doll is kidnapped to become the plaything of a colony of Spanish webbed. The conclusion is a surprise that you must experience for yourself. The misogyny of this movie runs pretty high at times, but Berlanga's deft direction and Michel Piccoli's double-edged performance keep it from becoming oppressive.

"Contes Immoraux" of the Polish director Walerian Borowczyk (at the Vendôme and the Ruysses-Lincoln) is a curious quartet of salacious sketches, all of them stressing the perverse. In the first, boy meets girl on the Norman seashore at high tide. The second exposes an 1890 miss who experiences her sexual awakening when she is locked up in a cucumber storehouse. During her imprisonment she comes upon some musty pornographic books and a photo of the Comedie-Française idol, Mounet-Sully. The third episode tells of the Countess Bathory of 17th-century Hungary who liked to bathe in the blood of peasant women and who undertook expeditions in the countryside to secure her prey. Paloma Picasso, the daughter of the late painter, impersonates the dreaded noblewoman. The last sketch has to do with the incestuous cries of the Borgias with Pope Alexander VI and his family mummified Italian and with Savonarola preaching in French.

Borowczyk has some interesting ideas and a sound sense of pictorial composition, but his new film, despite its unifying general notion, is extremely uneven. It is not that its varying passages fail to match—it is unnecessary—but each playlet is marred by dull stretches. The result is a disconcerting jumble of striking flashes interrupted by theatrical stasis.

To fictionalize fact is a difficult art. At the moment we



Michel Piccoli and doll in "Grandeur Nature."

have two examples of this on Paris screens.

In "Les Guichets du Louvre" (at the Gaumont-Opéra and the Concorde), the police roundup of Jews for deportation in 1942 Paris has been restaged with a ghastly and gripping realism. Newsreel footage has been used for the background for a story about a young student from the provinces who tries to warn prospective victims from returning to their homes during the raid. His good intentions, he finds, are suspect, but he does rescue, at least temporarily, one hounded girl. There have been complaints that the picturing of the base behavior of immune citizens during the terrible persecution is too harsh, but far more ignominious incidents might be cited. The comportment of people when the knife is at another's throat is not a pretty sight.

There is stark power to Michel Mitran's evocation of the terror-ridden scene and to the episode of pursuit and panic, these done in the documentary manner, and contrasted sardonically with a view of the German author, Ernst Junger, a member of the occupying Nazi Army, jotting notes in his comfortable study. The high-pressure tempo is sustained almost throughout, though the finish is fumbled, the long con-

versions of the young pair after the heat of the frantic chase coming as an anticlimax. But save for this weak ending, "Les Guichets du Louvre" is a fine film and one that has the ring of truth.

"Executive Action" (at the Remittance in English) also takes historic fact as its premise, using the assassination of President Kennedy as the springboard for which it negotiates some startling somersaults.

Based on a novel by Mark Lane and David Freed, it supposes that there was an intricate conspiracy behind the crime, one organized by a band of ruthless capitalists enraged over the President's announced intentions to withdraw U.S. troops from Vietnam. Oswald, it further supposes, was not the killer or one of the killers, but had a double. This guessing game seems on a constant retreat from the probable as it is acted out with Burt Lancaster and Robert Ryan cast as the chief operators of the dastardly doings, frantically telephoning each other orders and reports. Newsreel excerpts have been included, but instead of adding an air of authenticity they tend to contradict the extravagant suppositions set before us.

LONDON

A Film of Brucknerian Size

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Hans Christian Fischer has seized upon the opportunity offered by the 150th anniversary of the birth of Anton Bruckner (Sept. 4, 1824) to add a Brucknerian documentary, "The Life of Anton Bruckner," to his previous documentaries on the lives of Mozart and Beethoven. He was present for its world premiere at the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night, the climax of the South Bank's annual season of opera and music films.

Fischer's earlier films have had a notable success on the South Bank, with no less than 30 showings at the Royal Festival and Queen Elizabeth Halls, all ways to good houses. There is no reason to believe that the new Bruckner film will not be fully as popular, with the composer more in vogue now than at any time since his death in 1896.

Like its predecessors, "The Life of Anton Bruckner" is something of a screened coffee table book,

with color pictures of just about every person, every place, every building and every thing that Bruckner met, saw, lived in, or touched in the 72 years of his life, too much of it in microscopic close-up. The narration (there are both German and English versions) is straightforward and factual, if rather tediously over-awed.

The music, too, is illustrated with filmed performances of substantial extracts from his major works by an imposing array of orchestras and choral societies under eminent conductors, among them Eugen Joachim, Rudolf Kempe, Rafael Kubelik and Karl Böhm. The quality of the recording is excellent, the camera work restless.

It is, then, a film of Brucknerian dimensions, and of Brucknerian pace and solemnity, without a hurried step, and certainly without a smile, in the 135 minutes of its running time. A bit too worshipful in its approach perhaps, it is still accurate and informative, and the scenes of

Vienna and the Upper Austrian countryside are ravishing. One can only hope that Ken Russell will accept it as definitive and keep his hands off Bruckner.

The Hostility

My only complaint would be that the coverage of the hostility Bruckner encountered in Vienna slightly distorts the background of the pro and anti-Wagner passions that made Vienna a bloody musical battleground in the years that Bruckner taught and toiled at the conservatory and the university. Not all the viciousness came from the anti-Wagnerians.

Bruckner, a Wagnerian with classical leanings, was caught in the middle. With no gifts or accomplishments either as a social animal or musical politician, he had a rough time of it until, as the film correctly shows, a younger generation of pro-Wagnerian conductors and critics, many of them former students of Bruckner, took up his cause and turned the tide in the last decade of his life.

BERLIN

Celebrating Goethe's 225th

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (UPI)—When Allied psychologists came to postwar Germany in 1945 to try to comprehend the calamity which had happened and relate it to Germany's future, they took heart to some extent when their questionnaires showed that the great majority of Germans regarded Johann Wolfgang von Goethe as their nation's greatest son. Little wonder that the city of Frankfurt, the great writer's birthplace, will continue to celebrate his 225th birthday (Aug. 28) for four months.

As in all such cases, the veneration of a great German from the past has once again taken on some overtones of East-West rivalry, with partisan hints as to which part of Germany today really deserves the great man's noble heritage. West Germany has Frankfurt and the house (rebuilt, actually, after 1945) where Goethe, the only child of a rich but bourgeois family, spent his early years. East Germany has Weimar and all sorts of memorabilia from the period when the court of the enlightened Karl August, duke of Saxe-Weimar, attracted not only Goethe but also other titans of the day, including Friedrich Schiller, Johann Gottfried Herder and others—and all that in a town with a population at that time of 6,000 inhabitants.

West's Celebrations

West Germany's celebrations have, aside from a few sour notes and complaints, scarcely cast a glance eastward. The complaints arose, for instance, from East German authorities' refusal to permit the cultural expert of the Social Democrats' Bonn parliamentary faction to attend the Weimar celebration or to let in a West German television crew to shoot location material in Weimar. East Germany's observance of the birthday have emphasized Goethe's quite genuine concern for the tolling proletariat of his time (he called them the class "which certainly for God is the highest") and his political activity during his first 10 years in Weimar.

The world today remembers Goethe primarily as the author of "Faust," a literary and philosophical masterpiece on which he worked and tinkered for 60 years before he finally abandoned it to the world. Relatively few people know that scholars accept as fact that one Dr. Georg Faust did exist, a native of the Württemberg village of Erthal, born in 1480, who studied medicine, astrology and alchemy in Wittenberg, Erfurt and Tübingen and, in 1527, first traces of what became the Faust legend. The first such publication appeared in 1587: "The Story of Dr. Johann Faust," one of the Volksbücher of that era which appeared in big, cheap editions and sometimes, as in this case, became wildly popular best sellers.

First Translations

First translations appeared in 1692, one of them in English, which paved the way for the first Faust drama, Christopher Marlowe's "The Tragical History of the Horrible Life and Death of Dr. Faustus," printed in 1604 but performed from 1594 on. Strolling Elizabethan players, who had meanwhile turned in into a comedy or even a farce, performed it on the Continent, including Germany, where marionette theaters helped themselves to the visitors' repertory. Goethe, in his autobiography "Writing and Truth," records that he first saw such a performance as a child in Frankfurt.

His 225th birthday has brought attention to one example of that staggeringly detailed scholarship for which perhaps Germans alone have a taste: a truly monumental

Wörterbuch (a sort of comprehensive Thesaurus) of all Goethe's many works. Since 1944, scholarly academies in Heidelberg, Göttingen, and East Berlin have cooperated on this, and this year will see the decorously jubilant publication of their eighth volume. The 15 men and women working full time on this project, undisturbed by 3,200,000 quotations they must cross-index (thus far, they've plowed through 200,000), hope to wind things up by the dawn of the 21st century, but their pace to date casts doubt on that optimistic target date.

On Television

In Germany, even television takes Goethe very seriously indeed. The Hessian radio and television in Frankfurt has started showing a series of 13 45-minute programs about the great man and his works, on which it began work two years ago. East German television, in its program Sunday

night about Goethe as par director of a copper and mine near Weimar, slipped most amusingly when, in the "Faust," the first said of Goethe, "Towards the end of his life, Goethe formulated a visionary forecast that big which went far beyond his and not until our own time was realized in socialism—on free ground with free people."

The first appearance of "Faust" in print occurred in 1773; the first editions took place in 1808 in Braunschweig, Hannover, Leipzig, and, of course, Weimar. The Germans, incidental funny people with their thoughts and ideas, while seek and insert everywhere make their lives more than easy... Here you can ask what idea I sought to portray in my "Faust," myself knew and could ex-

STOCKHOLM

For Philatelians: Stockholmmania 1974

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—A reasonably close inspection of the Stockholm '74 International Stamp Exhibition, open Sept. 20-29, will involve a walk of at least three miles, provided that corners are cut wisely and well. Philatelists from more than 100 countries will show their collections in 4,500 frames, each more than a yard wide, spaced out on the 215,280 square feet of floor space in the St. Erik Exhibition Halls in Alvsjö, south of central Stockholm. Each frame holds between 12 and 15 normal album pages and the total number of postage stamps to be on display is anyone's astronomical guess.

The giant postage stamp show, commemorating both the founding of the Universal Postal Union in 1874 and the UPU congress in Stockholm in 1924, has been arranged by the Swedish Philatelic Society and the Swedish General Post Office under the auspices of the International Federation of Philatelists (FIP). High patron of the event is Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf. Exhibiting by special invitation will be, among others, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

The United States Post Office, not to be outdone by European royalty, will show a "moon letter," a postmarked on the moon, in the uncompetitive, "official class," where postal administrations in 84 countries will display their rarities.

The competitive class includes 3,500 frames from private collectors in Europe, Africa, Asia, the Americas and Australia. Sections are set aside for national and thematic collections, and special subjects ranging from "pre-philately" to "aerophilately." The latter class contains sections on "balloon mail," "Zeppelin mail" and "helicopter mail." "The aim of the exhibition is to stimulate international interest in a most exciting hobby, especially among the younger generation," commented Per Faag, head of the postage stamp division of the Swedish General Post Office. "Junior collectors, in the 15-to-21 age group, are exempted from the regular 30-crown-a-frame entry fee. We've allotted them some 500 frames over more than 40,000 square feet."

In addition to the huge show of postage stamps, the Stockholm '74 will host an international stamp market with participation of 33 dealers and



King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, as seen by engraver Lennart N. engraver Oeslaw.

sales booths operated by 20 national post offices, stamp auctions, displays, lectures of philately and—of course—the first time international stamp thematic film festival, philatelic Stockholm '74. F stamps and stamp collect be shown each day during exhibition.

Each Day Each of the nine days a special event: There is a day and a German United Nations day and day, a Junior Collectors' days for them collect philatelic journalists. TI day, Sept. 29, has been officially designated "The Da Stamp."

"Needless to say," Faag, "we will provide a cancellation stamp each nine days." Cancellation one learns are almost a tant to true-blue collector postage stamps. "There is a popular notion," commented an av collector, "that we philatelic old armchair hobby, can think of nothing but with our spare time. So '74 ought to prove to it that it takes real physics to become a serious stamp collector. Just tr down that three-mile tra the frames."

'Aida' Production Is Planned for Suez Reopen

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (AP)—"Aida"—the opera com for the opening of t Canal in 1869—will be p here again next summ the canal reopens, the per Al Ahran said tode. The newspaper said t Ian theater and film director Gottfried had t Cairo to begin prepar the production. "Aida" was not actual for the canal opening's a century ago; performance was given later at an opera hou especially for the canal game. Verdi's "Aida" performed instead at the opening night.

PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS. Wanted: book manuscripts on facts, expert editing, design, one color, one black and white, low break-even, two books, fast service. Write or Dept-207.

U.S. MANUFACTURER OF NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC PAINT BRUSH. Wants Wholesale Distributors for Europe. Offers excellent profits, now big seller in U.S. Exclusive territories, self-contained in single unit, new manufacturing, sales. For all details, write VACU-FIBER CO., 14 E. 12th St., New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone: (212) 497-0000.

FLEURS FRAICHES
WORTH
PARIS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

METAL FABRICATING/PRECISION MACHINING COMPANY - EAST COAST USA

Available—A fully modern high technology manufacturer of automated assembly machinery and close tolerance equipment for many leading industries. Located on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, this complete manufacturing facility has the present capacity for sales volume in the \$10 million a year range at its more than 50,000 square foot plant location. The company employs approximately 150 highly-skilled personnel. Combining imaginative design, creative engineering with precision machining and assembly, this company manufactures special purpose machinery and other equipment for many of the United States' largest and best known corporations. For additional information please write to: BOX 1444, HERALD TRIBUNE, PARIS. (All correspondence will be held in strict confidence.)

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

IN ENGLISH
PARAMOUNT ELYSEES - ARLEQUIN

CLINT EASTWOOD
"THUNDERBOLT & LIGHTFOOT"

PARAMOUNT COLOR BY DELUXE United Artists

WORLD FAMOUS BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE
PLACE BLANCHE
FESTIVAL
Festivities de l'été
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
85¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne
132¢ Dinner, champagne and 1/2 bottle champagne
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m. THE SHOW AT 10 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 359.91.61 AND AGENCIES

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.30 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
85¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne
132¢ Dinner, champagne and 1/2 bottle champagne
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m. RESERVATIONS: 359.91.61 AND AGENCIES

Maisonnette Russe
DE PARIS
DEJEUNERS D'AFFAIRES
SPECIALITES RUSSES
8 RUE D'ARNAULT 75002 PARIS

ERMITAGE STUDIO JEAN COCTEAU

THE MARSEILLE CONTRACT
A Warner Communications Company presents
MICHAEL CAINE
ANTHONY QUINN
JAMES MASON
"THE MARSEILLE CONTRACT"
with MAURICE RONET
ALEXANDRA STEWART
MAUREEN KERWIN
CATHERINE ROUVEL
and MARCEL BOZZUFFI
Written and produced by JUDD BERNARD
Directed by ROBERT PARRISH

CALAVADOS BAL 95-38 ELY 27-28
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Snack Bar, Cocktail, Light Dinners, Lunch
40 Av. P. de la Seine (c. St. George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

UGC MARBEUF ST-ANDRE-DES-ARTS
IDI AMIN DADA

If you didn't do everything you wanted to in Paris, do it at AEROPORT DE PARIS.

1/ Pressing 2/ Instant keys 3/ Baggage deposit 4/ Pharmacy 5/ Barber shop & Hair-dresser 6/ Insurance 7/ Post office 8/ Photo machine 9/ Restaurant 10/ Service station 11/ Cinema 12/ Railway station 13/ Nursery 14/ Bank 15/ Bar 16/ Garage 17/ Clinic 18/ National lottery 19/ Hotel 20/ Crêperie 21/ Heel bar 22/ Car rental service

When you take a plane, you're in a hurry. In a hurry to leave and a hurry to arrive. And you haven't got time to waste. That's why AEROPORT DE PARIS puts 22 different services at your disposal. And not just any services. Services that can put you ahead of your schedule. For example, in one hour you'll easily have time to feed your child at the nursery, change your francs into dollars, reserve a hotel room for your next stopover, go to the hairdresser and have your shoes rechecked. You'll be left with 15 minutes to have a drink and browse through your favorite magazine. The services, are all grouped within a few hundred square metres; you won't have time to get tired.

22 services at AEROPORT DE PARIS. When time is essential.

صوكا من الامل

سكنا من الامم

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1974

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Page 7

onn Plans Tighter Bank Controls

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP-DJ)—West German Finance Minister Hans Egon Knoke today proposed tighter controls on the country's banking system and a formal protection of the following the collapse of banks within two months. The proposals would limit the amount of new "one-man" deposits, increase the powers of the Federal Banking Supervisory Board and limit bank lending, among other things. Knoke also proposed a deposit protection system, supplementing the existing voluntary system. Knoke's suggestions for strengthening bank supervision will be presented formally to legislators on Oct. 18, when the house considers a banking law. The government hopes to speed the legislative process.

The question of what deposits would be protected and to what extent has not yet been fully answered, Mr. Knoke indicated. The strongest type of protection being considered would give unlimited security for all deposits of both banks and nonbanks. The weakest would provide limited protection to nonbank deposits.

Loan Curb to End

PARIS, Sept. 3 (UPI)—West Germany plans to abolish the 50 per cent cash deposit required from German corporations seeking loans abroad, Finance Minister Knoke said today. The cash deposit requirement—called the Bardepot—was introduced in January 1973 when German interest rates were generally higher than abroad. It aimed to discourage German firms from getting around the government's anti-inflation policy by borrowing money abroad. Companies seeking such loans had to deposit part of the proceeds with the Bundesbank. Originally, half the amount was deposited with the central bank earning no interest, but last February this was reduced to 20 per cent. A sharp increase in foreign interest rates and large outflows of capital from Germany have now reversed the situation and the government is no longer fighting to keep foreign funds from coming into the country.

\$850-Million Algerian Gas Factory Set

ALGERIA, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—An international consortium yesterday signed an \$850-million contract with Algeria's state-run company Sonatrach for the construction of a huge liquefied natural gas factory, the Algerian news agency reported. The consortium, led by the Belgian firm Systra, includes the companies Mannesmann of West Germany, Croiset-Lafite of France, Voest-Alpine of Austria, Chemical Construction Corp. of the United States, and Tractebel of Belgium. The liquefied gas will be mostly for the European market, and will be sold in the framework of a contract signed between Sonatrach and a consortium of European companies. The factory, to be built at Arzew, western Algeria, will produce 15.5 billion cubic meters of liquefied natural gas annually. It will be the most important of its kind in the world, according to the Algerian news agency, and will employ about 800 people.

Small Austrian Bank Seeks Moratorium on Debt Payment

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—A small Vienna bank sought government intervention today to stop a run on the bank. The Allgemeine Wirtschaftsbank said its troubles were influenced by the recent collapse of West Germany's Herstatt Bank in Cologne. Finance Minister Hannes Androsch said the bank had asked for a six-month moratorium on paying its debts pending a full-scale investigation to determine whether it could stay in business. Legal authorities are studying the request.

Swiss Weigh Bank Curbs

ZURICH, Sept. 3 (AP)—Switzerland is considering curbing foreign exchange dealings of banks following the loss of up to \$33 million incurred by Lloyds Bank of London through unauthorized dealings in its Lugano, Switzerland, branch. A spokesman for the federal banking commission said today that limitations of foreign exchange positions are being studied. But he made plain that they would not promise watertight protection against a recurrence of such troubles. The move would follow West German measures announced last week that limit foreign exchange dealings to 30 per cent of a bank's liable capital effective Oct. 1. There was no estimate of what percentage was being envisaged for Swiss banks, and when it might take effect. The spokesman said that such a move required "careful study."

He said a tightening of the commercial banks' internal controls was most important. "Of what use are limitations of positions if the positions are falsely reported?" he asked.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Undecided on U.S. Plant

The board of directors of Volkswagenwerk is still undecided about whether to build an assembly plant in the United States. The question was discussed at a board meeting Monday and it was decided that additional study is needed on the profitability of such an operation. VW sources estimate that such a project could cost the company about \$1 billion. They say that a decision on whether or not to proceed with the project is unlikely to be taken this year.

Freusag Turnover Up 25.5 Per Cent

Freusag consolidated sales in the first six months rose 25.5 per cent to 1.38 billion deutsche marks from the year-earlier period. The diversified West German industrial company said profit in the second quarter exceeded that of the first, but it did not give any figures. Freusag, which has interests in energy, metals, transport and construction, says higher prices for metals and oil helped second-quarter profit. But it adds that the coal and building sectors of its business did not fare well.

Ford 1975 Prices Up Sharply

By making some previously optional equipment standard, Ford Motor will apparently raise some

Abu Dhabi Gets 60% of Oil Concern

Accord Is Called Step to Ownership

ABU DHABI, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—This Persian Gulf emirate today signed an accord with Western oil companies giving it a controlling 60 per cent share of Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. The agreement, similar to those between other major producers in the Gulf and foreign oil firms, increased the government participation from 25 per cent. In return, Abu Dhabi will pay the Western oil companies \$40 million compensation. Previously, British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell and Cie. Française des Pétroles each had shares of almost 18 per cent and Mobil and Exxon each had stakes of almost nine per cent. Finance and Oil Minister Mansour bin Zayed, who hailed today's accord as an outstanding achievement after a long and difficult negotiation, said that talks had broken down with Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd., the second major company here, on a similar agreement.

Prices and Volume Decline on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange sank today, wiping out most of the sharp gain scored on Friday. Friday's rally, which interrupted a three-week plunge, was set off by reports that the Federal Reserve was relaxing its monetary policy which fueled hopes for lower interest rates and a recovery of stock prices.

U.S. Aide Won't Deny Report Of Warning on Loans to Italy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The office of the comptroller of the currency declined today to deny specifically a report by the Times of London that the comptroller's bank examiners have been alerted to consider all medium and long-term loans by U.S. banks to Italy's government agencies, banks and companies as "problematical."

Robert Mullen, deputy controller for international affairs, said his office had no such category as "problematical," although he conceded such loans might be noted in instructions to bank examiners as worthy of consideration in view of the Italian economy's troubles.

However, he said the comptroller's office had not issued any "directive" to examiners on the subject.

The Times said in a Washington dispatch that loans to Argentina and Chile also have been placed in the "problematical" category.

Mr. Mullen said the comptroller's office had a category—"other loans especially mentioned"—which might include credits to Italy, Argentina or others.

He said his office "definitely" does not "call American banks to whom they can lend or how much they can lend."

Mr. Mullen said that bank examiners are required to evaluate the assets of national banks, and his office, to assist them in evaluating large credits of (all) U.S. firms such as Penn Central, or foreign governments, "brings its examiners in for a discussion of 'how they'd arrive at classifications for such credits.'"

He said chief bank examiners from New York, Chicago and San Francisco recently met with Treasury officials here in such an evaluation session. It was as a result of this meeting, the Times reported, that the comptroller's office "alerted" its bank examiners.

Mr. Mullen said the three chief examiners at that meeting had

U.K. Brokerage Firm Fails

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—A London stock brokerage firm collapsed today, the fifth this year, as the Stock Exchange Council announced. The eight-partner Tustain & L'Estrange company was described by exchange officials as a "small to medium" concern with branches in London, Bath, and Bristol.

The council said Tustain & L'Estrange informed it yesterday that it was unable to meet its liabilities.

There was no indication of the size of the liabilities involved but they are covered by a special fund set up by the council from contributions from its members.

British Reserves Rise

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currency backing the pound sterling increased by \$12 million last month, due mainly to borrowing overseas, the Treasury announced today.

Cut in Oil Output Said Urged by Experts of OPEC

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The world's major oil-producing countries are likely to agree on moderate cuts in output later this month in an effort to keep up prices that are under pressure from a growing surplus of oil, well informed sources said here today.

They said experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) who would open a five-day meeting here yesterday recommended the cutbacks to balance worldwide supply and demand.

The recommendation goes before OPEC's ministerial conference scheduled to take place here in Sept. 12.

OPEC headquarters did not comment on the organization's future price policy pending a decision by the ministers. But it was understood that, in the face of the current oil production surplus, price boosts for the last quarter of this year could be virtually ruled out.

The average price for crude oil from Arab countries, following an almost four-fold increase during 1973, is at present \$11.65 a barrel. That price was "frozen" in January this year and has not been changed since.

TOP MILES SECRETARY SEEKS NEW JOB

Lausanne, Marion Zimmermann, Secretary/Personal Assistant to Roger Colla, Managing Director of Miles (Lausanne) S.A., is exploring new job possibilities after seven years with the company. The reason is that Mr. Colla, who is also European Managing Director of Miles Consumer Products, is leaving Miles shortly to take up a new appointment in Geneva. Mrs. Zimmermann has German nationality, a Swiss passport, and would prefer to stay in the Lausanne area. She is fluent in German, French, Spanish and English, and has some knowledge in Italian. Mr. Colla states: "Mrs. Zimmermann's English is exceptionally literate with a vocabulary and facility of expression commensurate with many people who purport to have English as a mother tongue. Apart from general administration she has had considerable experience over the years in varied aspects of advertising and marketing. I feel she is now capable of assuming a junior executive position in, perhaps, a marketing or public relations department."

Mrs. Zimmermann can be reached C/O Miles (Lausanne) S.A., Chemin Breillard 8, CH-1006 Lausanne. Telephone: 021/20 51 01.

TRANSGLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

VEUILLEZ PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE que, conformément à un décret émanant de la Cour Suprême de l'Ontario daté du 14ème jour du mois d'août 1974, toutes personnes, à l'exception des actionnaires, ayant légalement droit à des réclama-tions de toute nature à l'encontre de Transglobal Financial Services Limited, sont tenues d'informer par écrit The Clarkson Company Limited le 30ème jour du mois de septembre 1974 au plus tard cette date, de l'existence de leur réclamation.

ET VEUILLEZ PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE que, subseqüemment à la date du 30ème jour du mois de septembre 1974, The Clarkson Company Limited demandera l'approbation de ladite Cour de procéder à la distribution du trust comprenant tout l'actif de Transglobal Financial Services Limited sans en notifier toute personne dont la réclamation n'a pas été reçue le 30ème jour de septembre 1974 au plus tard.

Toutes personnes ayant ainsi informé The Clarkson Company Limited, recevront un formulaire de réclamation approprié.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées à:


The Clarkson Company Limited
P.O. Box 254, Royal Trust Tower
Toronto-Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ontario
M5K 1J7

VEUILLEZ PRENDRE NOTE QUE: CET AVIS S'APPLIQUE À CEUX QUI ONT DES RÉCLAMATIONS À L'ENCONTRE DE TRANSGLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED ET NON À CEUX QUI ONT DES RÉCLAMATIONS À L'ENCONTRE D'AUTRES FONDS, COMPAGNIES ET PERSONNES FAISANT PARTIE DU GROUPE DE COMPAGNIES CONNU SOUS LE NOM DE INVESTOR OVERSEAS SERVICES.

LÉVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC.
announces the integration of operations of
Oswald Drinkwater & Graham Ltd.
and
Graham Armstrong Securities Ltd.
within its own operation.

LÉVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC.
390 St-Jacques, MONTREAL (P.Q.).
PARIS, BRUSSELS, GENEVA.
September 1, 1974.

A diamond is a supplementary and permanent investment. By owning such a mobile valuable, you assure the safeguard of your entire capital.



First-hand diamonds.
Diamond-cutters since 1904 and workshop
for fine jewelry.

HENRI WEBER
DIAMONDS
Sole Zurich, Tel. 01 25 66 18, Telex 58
Ask for our brochure with price lists.

**BOUGHT, SOLD,
QUOTED,
AND RESEARCHED...**

Low-visibility over
the counter stocks
(September 3 levels)

	Ask	Bid
Agrotech Ltd.	6.50	6.70
Cobalt Ltd.	9.25	10.25
Coburn Ltd.	5.00	5.75
Infel	30.00	31.50
Mineral Rev.	1.75	1.95
Offshore Log.	5.57	9.00
Recognition Eq.	2.50	2.75

For information on prices of
any other securities, write to
PIWERSA, S.A.
Florisant 55, CH-1206 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Please send me further information:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone: _____

TRANSGLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

VEUILLEZ PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE que, conformément à un décret émanant de la Cour Suprême de l'Ontario daté du 14ème jour du mois d'août 1974, toutes personnes, à l'exception des actionnaires, ayant légalement droit à des réclama-tions de toute nature à l'encontre de Transglobal Financial Services Limited, sont tenues d'informer par écrit The Clarkson Company Limited le 30ème jour du mois de septembre 1974 au plus tard cette date, de l'existence de leur réclamation.

ET VEUILLEZ PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE que, subseqüemment à la date du 30ème jour du mois de septembre 1974, The Clarkson Company Limited demandera l'approbation de ladite Cour de procéder à la distribution du trust comprenant tout l'actif de Transglobal Financial Services Limited sans en notifier toute personne dont la réclamation n'a pas été reçue le 30ème jour de septembre 1974 au plus tard.

Toutes personnes ayant ainsi informé The Clarkson Company Limited, recevront un formulaire de réclamation approprié.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées à:

The Clarkson Company Limited
P.O. Box 254, Royal Trust Tower
Toronto-Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ontario
M5K 1J7

VEUILLEZ PRENDRE NOTE QUE: CET AVIS S'APPLIQUE À CEUX QUI ONT DES RÉCLAMATIONS À L'ENCONTRE DE TRANSGLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED ET NON À CEUX QUI ONT DES RÉCLAMATIONS À L'ENCONTRE D'AUTRES FONDS, COMPAGNIES ET PERSONNES FAISANT PARTIE DU GROUPE DE COMPAGNIES CONNU SOUS LE NOM DE INVESTOR OVERSEAS SERVICES.

We are pleased to announce that
HENRY T. MORTIMER
has been elected a Vice President of
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
and is joining our International Division

E. F. Hutton
INTERNATIONAL
Athens • Frankfurt • Geneva • Hamburg
London • Lugano • Munich • Paris • Zurich
The E. F. Hutton International Group of Companies has continuous access
to the services and facilities of E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.,
One Battery Park Plaza, New York

DINES' GOLD SEMINAR — LONDON —

"Golds will have a tremendous upswing. The price of gold is going to have an astronomical advance."

—Dines' Gold Seminar, London, Nov. 11, 1973.

What does the Gold Crisis mean to you?
Is the Gold Crisis Over?
Do you understand GOLD, OIL, INFLATION, SILVER
and their relation to YOU?
Are GOLD and SILVER stocks still attractive?
If so, WHICH ONES?

COME ASK THE EXPERTS ABOUT GOLD AND SILVER!

Our LONDON GOLD SEMINAR will be held at the London Hilton, Monday, Nov. 11, 1974, commencing at 9 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. The speakers will be: JAMES DINES, President of Dines & Co., Inc., and Editor of THE DINES LETTER, was the first leading analyst to recognize Gold and Silver's tremendous potential in 1961 to be exact. Referred to as "Dean of the Gold Bug," find out what he has to say! Dines will address the seminar on "Where the Gold and Market Crises originated from" and "Is it too late to Buy Gold and Silver?"

MICHAEL WEST, Editor of London's prestigious Mining Journal, is considered the world's leading expert on South African Gold Mining Shares! Every professional investor should meet this man as there is no South African Gold Mining question too sophisticated for him to deal with. He will discuss "The Gold Price and the Outlook for South African Gold Mining Industry and Shares."

There might be additional guest speakers to be announced at a later date.

REGISTRATION will be as follows: U.S. \$75; £50 and will include a gourmet lunch and cocktail party, but will NOT include room accommodations or dinner. To attend this unique seminar, fill in coupon below. (If you bring a guest, deduct 10% from both your registration fees.) Space is limited, so make your reservation now. Tickets to this Seminar would make a lovely gift. If you would like to find out what a gold seminar is like, we can send you tapes of our last New York Seminar of February 2 and 3. Specify Radio-Roast or Cassette, and send \$200 with the coupon.

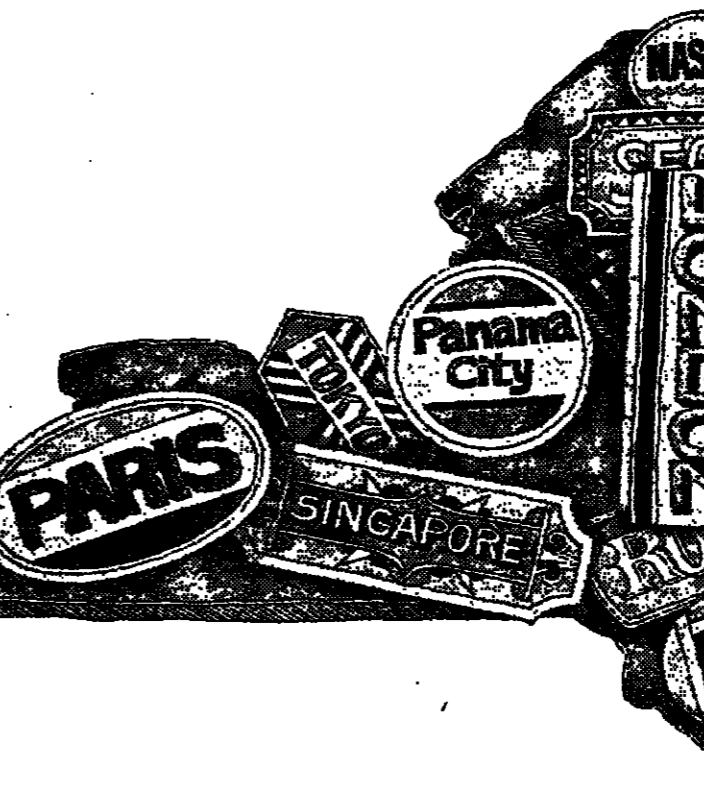
JAMES DINES & CO., INC.
18 East 41st Street, N.Y., N.Y., U.S.A. 10017. (Tel.: 212-725-1540.)
My check for \$..... enclosed for reservation(s) to your Gold Seminar on November 11, 1974 at the London Hilton. (Any currency accepted.) (If you bring a Guest, deduct 10% from both your fees)

Name(s)
Address
City Country

HTG591

—1974— Stocks and					—1974— Stocks and					—1974— Stocks and				
High.	Low.	Div	In S	P/E	Sts.	Net	High.	Low.	Div	In S	P/E	Sts.	Net	
100s.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
100s.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge

New York leads every other state in international trade. We're the bank that knows New York State.



Nearly one-third of the United States' foreign trade moves through New York State's three customs districts: the Port of New York, and Buffalo and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Marine Midland Bank, the bank that knows New York, has been a part of New York's importance as an international marketplace since 1839. Today, we can help you become part of

it. Because today, we reach more than 200 cities and towns with more than 300 offices. More banking locations than any other bank in the state. In fact, with resources exceeding \$13 billion, Marine Midland is the twelfth largest banking system in the nation.

So, we can put you in touch with suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers. Because we know


them. And our knowledge can be yours.

That invaluable knowledge, plus our years of experience and our senior officers' desire to get involved, is fully expressed in our international banking capabilities.

Marine Midland Bank. Big bank resources. Personal service. All over New York State.

Knowing New York State
makes all the difference in the world.

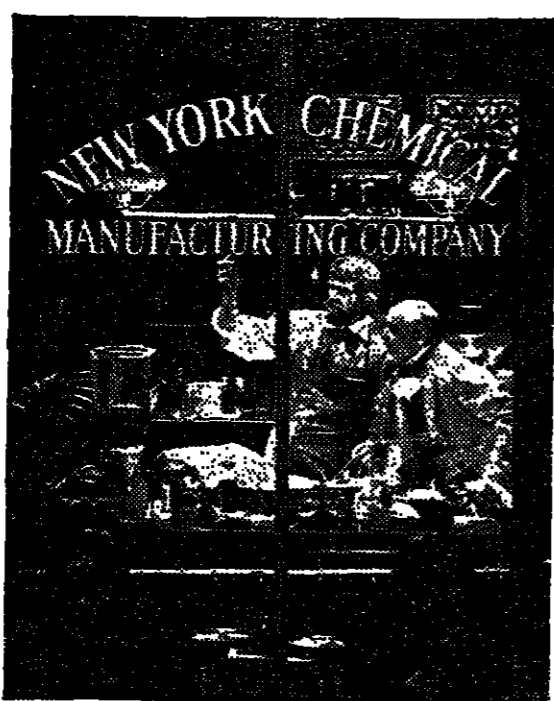
MARINE MIDLAND BANK



MAIN OFFICE: NEW YORK, 140 BROADWAY, BUFFALO, 1 MARINE MIDLAND CENTER • INTERNATIONAL BRANCHES: LONDON, 5 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2 • PARIS, 1 PLACE VENDÔME, 1^{er} FLOOR, PANAMA CITY, AVENIDA BALBOA Y CALLE 8 • SINGAPORE, SHING KWAN HOUSE, 45 HENTON WAY • TOKYO, KOKUSAI BUILDING, MARUNOUCHI, NAGASAKI, BAHAMAS, OTHER OFFICES: AS OFICER, BOGOTA • BUENOS AIRES • CAYMAN ISLANDS • FRANKFURT • HONG KONG • JAKARTA • MADRID • MANILA • MEXICO CITY • ROME • SÃO PAULO • SEOUL • SYDNEY

When you know how we became a major international bank, our name will no longer puzzle you.

Today, Chemical Bank is one of the world's leading financial institutions. We do business with over 80% of the world's companies that have over \$2 billion in annual sales. Our world-wide services are so extensive that no matter what business your company is in, we can provide the banking support you need. But 150 years ago we weren't even a bank. We were the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company located in a rural area of Manhattan known as Greenwich Village.



Chemical Bank's past.

Long before we became known as a businessman's bank, we were a businessman's business. We were founded by a local paint manufacturer, a druggist, and a prosperous New York grocer. In 1824 we applied to the legislature for permission to operate as a bank. Later that year a bank charter was granted. Since then a lot of things have changed. For one thing we no longer manufacture chemicals. And for another we no longer require our cashiers to live above the counting room "the better to guard the bank's funds."

Chemical Bank's present.

In 1917 we ranked 129th among U.S. banks. Today, we're number six and still growing. In the last year we've opened new offices in Beirut, Chicago, Milan, Jakarta, Singapore and the Channel Islands. Right now, we're supplying businessmen with financial energy to meet the changing demands of today's business world. With everything from product and project financing in the developing markets of the Far and the Middle East to specially designed programs involving leasing, commercial financing and factoring.

Chemical Bank's future.

As new markets develop, we'll play an even greater role as an international bank. By increasing our strength in all of the world's major markets and by offering an even wider range of financial services. In Europe and around the world.

Chemical Bank world-wide.

Main Office: New York.
Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich.

CHEMICAL BANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Zurich
AKZO..... 54.00	Arbed..... 4.75	AEG..... 82	Anglo-Am..... 3.22	Alusuisse..... 1.20
Albert Heijn..... 1.88	Brucel..... 1.25	BASF..... 124.50	Anglo-Am..... 1.54	Arbed..... 1.25
Algem. Bank..... 1.71	Chem. Indus..... 1.25	Bayr..... 152	Barclay Bank..... 1.54	Brucel..... 1.25
Algem. Indus..... 1.25	Electrobel..... 1.25	Commerzbank..... 152	Beaumont & Co..... 1.54	Chem. Indus..... 1.25
Alkerm..... 1.25	Erbo..... 1.25	Deutsche Bank..... 152	BICC..... 1.54	Electrobel..... 1.25
Alkerm..... 1.25	Erbo..... 1.25	Deutsche Bank..... 152	BICC..... 1.54	Electrobel..... 1.25

Brussels

Arbed.....	4.75	Brucel.....	1.25	Chem. Indus.....	1.25	Electrobel.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25
Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Erbo.....	1.25	Er	

Frankfurt

Siemens Aktien.....	82	Alf.Liquid.....	2
Siemens.....	54.90	Alimentaire.....	2
Cartagena.....	327.50	B&S.....	2
Karlsruhe.....	187	Carroll.....	1.6
CHD.....	61.50	Cim.Lafarge.....	2
Offenbach.....	42	Chiroco.....	2
Offenbach.....	174.50	Cim.Lafarge.....	2
Offenbach.....	208	CP.....	2
Offenbach.....	31	CEB.....	22
Offenbach.....	8.30	OCF.....	22
Offenbach.....	107	Pedro.....	2
Offenbach.....	20.50	L.Oval.....	1.4
Offenbach.....	26	Mach. Bull.....	2
Offenbach.....	69.30	Michelin.....	21
Offenbach.....	105	Möbi-Henn.....	70
Offenbach.....	58.20	Morfin.....	21
		Nord (Laf.).....	2
		Paris.....	12
		PUNK.....	7
		Panayra.....	17
		Panayra.....	17

London

Anglo-Am.....	1.44	St. Gobela.....	18
Anglo-Am.....	1.12	Suez.....	17
Anglo-Am.....	0.97	Swiss.....	20
Anglo-Am.....	0.97	Thomson.....	14
Anglo-Am.....	2.79	Usinar.....	10
Anglo-Am.....	0.69		
Anglo-Am.....	2.09		
Anglo-Am.....	1.15		
Anglo-Am.....	0.88		
Anglo-Am.....	1.15		
Anglo-Am.....	0.18		
Anglo-Am.....	2.17		
Anglo-Am.....	1.38		
Anglo-Am.....	0.55		
Anglo-Am.....	0.35		
Anglo-Am.....	0.79		
Anglo-Am.....	22.50		
Anglo-Am.....	0.79%		
Anglo-Am.....	1.34		

Zurich	
Anglo-Am.....	1
B. Bayer.....	1
Ciba-Geigy.....	1
C. Sulzse.....	2
Fischer.....	2
Hofmann & V.....	2
Nestle.....	2
Sandoz.....	2
Sie B. Sulzse.....	2
Sulzer.....	2
U. B. Seisse.....	2

Zurich

Sept. 3, 1974			Price	Yield
Wahl Glas	242	Matsu E. Wks.		
anon	251	Mitsubi Hyv. Ind.		
l Nip. Print.	225	Mitsubi Corp.		
l Bank	251	Mitsui Co.		
l Photo	251	Nippon Elec.		
tsuchi	157	Nippon Elec.		
anon Motor	484	Sharp		
l Hon	362	Shiseido		
span Air L.	1,830	Sony Corp.		
l E. P.	251	Takafuji Bk.		
so Soap	251	Tatsumi Corp.		
irin Brewery	254	Tekada Chem.		
omatsu	263	Telind		
aroba	346	Tokio Marine		
tsuchi E. Ind.	412	Toray		
		YKK		
		YKK Motor		

Tokyo Exchange

Asahi Glass..... 242	Asahi Glass..... 141	Canon..... 242	Canon..... 141	Fuji Photo..... 331
Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331
Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331
Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331
Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331	Fuji Photo..... 331

International Stock Indexes

Amsterdam..... 137.85	Brussels..... 107.83	Frankfurt..... 107.83	London..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83
Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83
Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83
Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83
Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83	Paris..... 107.83

FCE Quotations

Sept. 4, 1974	Sept. 3, 1974	Sept. 2, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 30, 1973
Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974
Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974
Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974
Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974	Sept. 1, 1974

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED	WE HAVE A DIAMOND INVESTMENT PLAN ASK US ABOUT IT. JEWELRY ALL AVAILABLE AT EXPORT	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS
SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS
SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS
SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS
SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS	SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS

ANTWERP 2000

Sales	Antwerp 2000	Brussels 1000	London 1000	Paris 1000
Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000
Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000
Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000
Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000	Brussels 1000

BRUSSELS 1000

Sales	Brussels 1000	London 1000	Paris 1000	Antwerp 2000
Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000
Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000
Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000
Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000	Antwerp 2000

INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

WACHS & CO. INCORPORATED	AMSTERDAM: Korte Nieuwe, 17, T. 2502	BRUSSELS: Rue de la Loi, 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	LONDON: 15 Abchurch Lane, T. 2502
FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502
FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502
FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502
FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502	FRANKFURT: Mainzer Str. 10, T. 2502

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield	1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield
1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield	1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield
1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield	1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield
1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield	1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield
1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield	1974-1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield

The new currency



Currency Rate

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing rate	sign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major	in the national currencies of each of the following finance	These rates do not take into account bank service charges
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing rate	sign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major	in the national currencies of each of the following finance	These rates do not take into account bank service charges
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing rate	sign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major	in the national currencies of each of the following finance	These rates do not take into account bank service charges
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing rate	sign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major	in the national currencies of each of the following finance	These rates do not take into account bank service charges
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing rate	sign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major	in the national currencies of each of the following finance	These rates do not take into account bank service charges

هكذا من الأصل

International Bonds Traded in Europe

**In today's turbulent stock and money markets
you need the services
of somebody who really knows the ropes**

Merrill Lynch

Merrill Lynch is wherever you are.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 30, 1974

Securities Brokerage

Commodities

Investment Banking

Investment Counselling and Economic Consulting

4 Through its subsidiaries, Lionel D. Edie and Co. Inc., and Lionel D. Edie International, Merrill Lynch is also a leader in the area of investment counselling and economic consulting. The name of Edie has long been associated with the concept of independent and thorough research. This research is carried on in New York and Geneva. In the US alone Edie employs one of the largest forces of economics professionals of any non-governmental organisation. Edie is qualified to manage investments as well as provide economic services. Edie can monitor trends in all countries which offer investments of potential international appeal.

Montreal Stocks



MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Beirut, Brussels, Cannes, Dubai, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Munich, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

Services related to research and transmission and execution of orders discussed in this advertisement are provided by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., New York, and certain of its affiliates, and are available outside the US and Canada through Merrill Lynch International Incorporated and its subsidiaries and associated companies.

—By Will Weng

39 Formerly, old style	6 Drenched
40 City of France	7 What "E" does, a la Einstein
41 ——— Rabbit	8 John Glenn, e.g.
42 ——— an inv	9 Emaciate
43 ———, dos, tres	10 Pirated drink
44 Times of day: Abbr.	11 Restricted to a single powder
45 Japanese city near Kyoto	12 Wife of Socrates
46 Spring upon	16 Change an appraisal
50 Morse code signal	21 Hum ———
51 Joint heirs	22 Playthings
53 "—— mio"	29 Versatile one
55 Neighborhood	30 West Indies island
56 Pairs	31 Scaremonsters
57 Small groove	32 Five-and-ten
58 100-year units: Abbr.	33 Modern science field
59 Sea eagle	37 Long, narrow boat
60 Witnessed	39 Outside Prefix
61 Blue-pencil	43 Facing the sky
62 Campanella et al.	45 Most of earth's surface
	47 Prefix for surgeon or logical
	48 Pai
	49 Letters
	52 Italian painter
	54 Emulate

<u>DOWN</u>	
1 Converses	
2 Should, with "to"	
3 Bramble	
4 Railway mail carrier	



ALGARVE.	C	F	MADRID	C	F
AMSTERDAM	17	82	MILAN	26	79 Cloudy
ANTWERP	17	82	MILWAUKEE	1	79 Cloudy
ATHENS	82	Fault	MOSCOW	30	88 Cloudy
BERG	51	83	MUNICH	19	86 Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	59	84	NEW YORK	25	85 Cloudy
BREKIN	14	84	NICE	34	73 Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	OSLO	16	61 Rain
BUDAPEST	57	81	PARIS	19	86 Cloudy
CALCUTTA	2	82	PRAGUE	21	79 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	ROME	30	98 Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	86	SOFIA	15	61 Fair
COSTA MESA	19	82	ST. LOUIS	27	79 Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	TEHRAN	37	89 Sunny
DUNDEE	16	61	TEL AVIV	30	86 Fair
DURHAM	19	61	TRIPOLI	21	79 Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	82	VENICE	26	79 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	64	VIENNA	22	73 Cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	VARESAW	24	75 Cloudy
HELSINKI	20	84	WASHINGTON	13	79 Cloudy
HONGKONG	19	82	ZURICH	18	84 Showers
LOS ANGELES	21	79			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 G.M.T., other at 1200 G.M.T.)

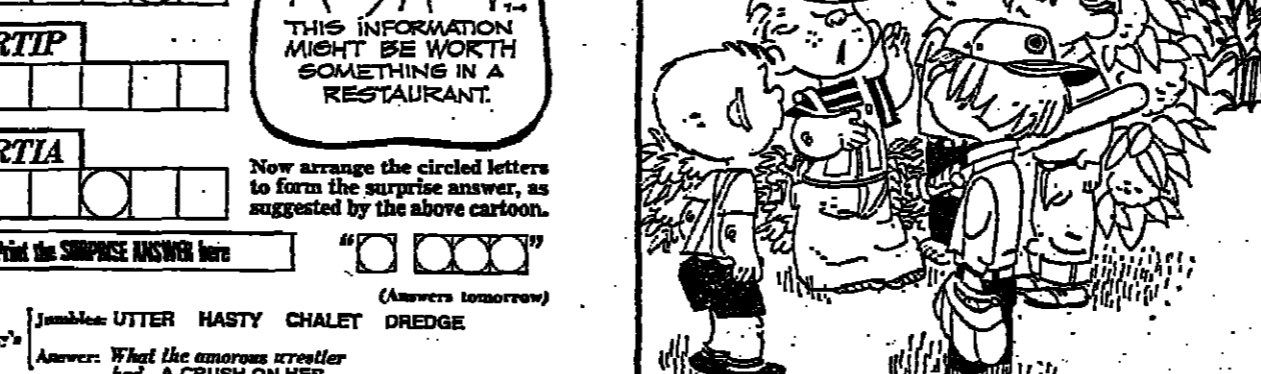
ADVERTISEMENT

1) International Fund...	\$5.75	dehd: + - New; RA - Nos available;
2) International Fund S.A.	\$7.60	BP - Belgian francs; LF - Luxem-
3) International Fund S.A.	\$5.30	bourg francs; SF - Swiss francs;
4) International Fund S.A.	\$8.44	+ - Offer prices; + - asked.
5) International Fund S.A.	\$8.02	

J
Unsc
one M
forma
M



GL



1

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

The longest of these stories, "The Dawn in Erewhon" recounts the intellectual and erotic adventures of the contemporary Dutch philosopher Adriaan van Hoven-dael. According to the author's note, parts of the story are actually excerpts, translated from the Dutch, of Van Hoven-dael's philosophical writings on the utopian theories of Samuel Butler and Charles Fourier. It, too, is a literary collage in which philosophical rumination alternates with scenes of what can

The best of the stories—reprinted in both *Martha* "Best Short Stories of 1977" the "O. Henry Prize '84," since its first appearance in the *Hudson Revue*—*Robot*, a dazzling narrative of the discovery of the L-caves. This is once a big adventure tale with elements of suspense so handled, and an absorbing on the origins of the ae impulse in prehistoric man's relation to the aesthetic pirations of the art of our times. The book is a discovery of the caves, the misadventure of their Robot, are a genuine fiction, and so too is the portrait of the Abbé Breul great specialist in prehistoric. Nowhere else does the author combine such skill and sensibility with a style and with such dramatic effect.

London Express Gets New Editor

Mr. Burnett, 46, in 1967 to launch "The News at Ten" main night newscast of B Independent Television network. He joined the Broadcasting Corp. in 1971 as anchorman on "Panorama," a weekly current affairs program. The Daily Express is a conservative newspaper with a circulation of about 4 million.

—By Alan True

By running the lead around to his hand and then leading trumps, South could have emerged with 11 tricks, losing one trump trick and one club. But he proceeded on the assumption that West had made a normal lead, in which

NORTH (D)
 ♠ AQJ5
 ♥ A92
 ♦ A1897
 ♣ 63

North	East	South	West
1♦	Pass	1♥	2
2♥	Pass	4♥	F
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond suit.

